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Arab news

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VOL. VII NO. 342 FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1982 MOHARRAM 19, 1403 A.H. TWELVE PAGES

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TODAY IN Arab news

Draper visits Syria
As part of his mission to secure the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon, U.S. special envoy Morris Draper pays a flying visit to Syria and meets Foreign Minister Abdul-Halim Khaddam. — Page 3

S. Africa gets loan
The International Monetary Fund (IMF) approved a \$1.1 billion loan to South Africa despite strong objections from a number of African nations and members of the U.S. Congress opposed to the white-ruled country's racial segregation policies. — Page 5

Islam in perspective
Today's commentary is about the harmony between certain universal phenomena and their corresponding manifestations in human life. And questions on marriage by proxy, prayer and inheritance are answered in Our Dialogue. — Page 7

Villa going strong
Austin Villa and Liverpool sustained the English challenge in the European Cup ties, while West Germany and Italian clubs strode ahead with emphatic victories in the three Cup competitions. Two hat-tricks were registered, Gary Shaw for Villa, and Rudi Voller for Werder Bremen. — Page 9

Italian bait to U.S.
Italy offers to buy over a billion dollars worth of aircraft from the United States, if President Reagan lifts sanctions against Italian firms for their part in building a gas pipeline from the Soviet Union. — Page 12

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India's Sikh launch all-out 'holy war'

AMRITSAR, Nov. 4 (Agencies) — The leaders of India's 13 million traditionally militant Sikh community Thursday launched an all-out "holy war" against the government of Indira Gandhi in pursuit of their demand for autonomy for Punjab state.

The campaign, which may turn out to be both bloody and prolonged will include the disruption of the much-heralded Asian Games due to start in New Delhi on Nov. 19.

Thousands of armed Sikhs will descend on the Indian capital on Nov. 18 to inform the public and foreign visitors about their demands, Sikh leader Harchand Singh Longowal told a meeting here. They would fan out in groups but would not resist arrest.

Asian officials could not immediately be reached for comment. However, they have announced that regular Indian Army troops would be assigned crowd control duties at the stadiums. Scores of soldiers in forest green uniforms were in evidence at the main venues Thursday.

The United News of India also reported that special commando units of the Indo-Tibetan border police would be deployed at Delhi airport and at the Asian Games village.

as part of the elaborate security arrangements being readied.

It seemed to mean that militants in the Sikh Akali Dal Party are gaining strength at the expense of moderates who have been counselling further negotiations with the federal government.

Militant leaders who spoke in favor of an independent Sikh nation were cheered by the audience, all of whom raised hands when asked if they wanted an independent nation and were ready to sacrifice their lives.

The moderates cut off the public address system and there was confusion for several minutes. But the militants prevailed and were allowed to continue.

Longowal said he would not accept any offer by the federal government less than autonomy for the Punjab, which borders on Pakistan in the west. The Akali leader said Sikhs would continue to court arrest and fill the state's jails. Last month more than 30,000 Sikhs courted arrest. The agitation inside the jails created a serious law and order problem which forced Prime Minister Indira Gandhi to order their unconditional release.

Reagan sees budget row

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP) — U.S. President Ronald Reagan and his senior aides, who rarely put anything but the sunniest face on their problems, are viewing election results with good cheer — at least in public.

But, in more private moments, they are willing to acknowledge that Tuesday's voting will translate into tougher battles when they return to Congress with more domestic budget cuts and expectations of greater allocations for defense spending.

Even before all the votes were counted, White House Chief of Staff James A. Baker III was insisting that there was no repudiation of the Reagan program. But the economy was a central issue in several races where Republicans of Reagan's party were upset or barely survived.

The mixed outcome — Republicans held their majority line in the Senate — means, too, that it will be tough for Reagan to run against Congress in 1984, the way Harry Truman did in 1948. This year, he tried to blame a lot of problems on the Democratic Congress, and made some mileage from the attack of it. But that line likely won't wear as well after the Republicans have controlled half the Congress for four years.

When Wednesday's trading closed with the Dow Jones industrial average showing a record 43.41-point gain at a new high of 1,065.49, the rally that began three months ago was running as strong as ever.

"It was an incredibly impressive performance," said Edward Yardeni, economist at the firm of Prudential-Bache Securities. "It just tore through that previous high."

And with that heady news to go on, market analysts were looking for another wild day Thursday. "It's going to be a spectacular morning, at least," said Charles Jensen at the investment firm of MKI Securities.

The upsurge came just a day after Ameri-

can elections, in which the Democratic Party gained about two dozen seats in the House of Representatives while U.S. President Ronald Reagan's Republicans held on to their majority in the Senate.

Analysts said there seemed to be no direct link. "It's not so much that the market liked the elections, but rather that it liked the fact that the elections are over," Yardeni said.

As long as the election was in progress, he said, the Federal Reserve faced political restraints against encouraging interest rates to decline any more than they already had.

Now, Yardeni said, "there's a feeling that interest rates can come down still further, and stay down." Donald Regan, U.S. treasury secretary and a former chairman of Merrill Lynch and Co., borrowed from his old firm's advertising slogan to declare, "the stock market is bullying on America."

U.S. stocks zoom to new high

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP) — The U.S. stock market began Thursday at its highest level in history with stock brokers saying it would go even higher.

When Wednesday's trading closed with the Dow Jones industrial average showing a record 43.41-point gain at a new high of 1,065.49, the rally that began three months ago was running as strong as ever.

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King views M.E. crisis with Hassan

FEZ, Nov. 4 (Agencies) — King Fahd and King Hassan of Morocco held talks here Thursday on the Middle East situation and the efforts of the seven-man committee formed by the last Arab summit.

The committee, led by King Hassan visited Washington for talks with President Reagan last month to discuss the Arab's peace plan adopted during the summit.

Moroccan officials said the two leaders and their foreign ministers reviewed their continuing efforts to seek support for the plan which includes the creation of an independent state in the territories now occupied by Israel.

They were also expected to discuss the committee's approach to the other permanent member states of the United Nations Security Council, Britain, France, the Soviet Union and Communist China.

King Fahd's visit came two days after that of Lebanese President Amin Gemayel, who conferred with King Hassan on possible new peace moves in the region and on the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon.

Observers here noted that King Fahd and King Hassan have a keen interest in peace being restored to Lebanon and would certainly discuss the latest situation there. During his visit Gemayel requested King Hassan to send 2000 troops to join the multinational peace force in Beirut.

The King reportedly agreed to study the request but Israel has since raised objections to it on the grounds that it has no diplomatic relations with Morocco.

The Arab peace plan has been rejected by the Israeli government. King Fahd and the other Arab leaders have decided to ignore this rejection and continue their diplomatic efforts.

Army may retaliate Top field general shot dead in Spain

MADRID, Nov. 4 (R) — Suspected Basque guerrillas shot dead Spain's top field general Thursday, jolting the political and military establishment as it prepared for the handover of power to the new Socialist government.

The killing revived fears of a violent reaction by the army, which now has lost eight generals to assassins since 1977.

The killing took place one hour after Pope John Paul flew from Madrid by helicopter to Guadalupe.

The Pope, speaking later in Toledo, joined Spanish leaders in condemning the shooting and praying for the end of terrorism in Spain.

Socialist leader Felipe Gonzalez, who is due Dec. 9 to take over as prime minister of Spain's first left-wing government since the civil war, said that it was his express wish to eradicate terrorism.

Maj. Gen. Victor Lago Roman, 63, died when two men on a high-powered motorcycle rode by his unarmed car in Madrid and fired at him with a submachine-gun. His driver was also hurt.

Police sources blamed the killing on the Basque guerrilla movement, ETA. Sources in Basque region said it bore the hallmarks of the guerrilla group, and that it had caused consternation in the Basque region which the Pope is due to visit on Saturday.

The Basque sources said ETA appeared to be serving notice on the incoming Socialist government that, despite signals it might be ready for peace talks, it was still a force to be reckoned with. The Socialists, outright winners of last week's elections, are reported to be seeking a truce with ETA's gunmen. Politicians said the killing was aimed at provoking the armed forces but a senior army officer said the barracks, where there have been rumors of unrest for months, were quiet.

"The only reaction will be indignation," Lt. Gabeiras Montero told reporters after paying respects to the dead general. King Juan Carlos also joined the mourners. Police, on maximum alert because of last week's elections and the papal visit, set up roadblocks throughout the capital.

To bolster army Beirut okays U.S. plan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP) — Lebanese President Amin Gemayel has approved the first stage of an American plan to strengthen the Lebanese Army, including the assignment of U.S. military training teams.

Pentagon officials said Wednesday.

Assistant Defense Secretary Francis West presented the U.S. proposal to Gemayel in Beirut and has returned to the Pentagon to start working on the next and probably longer-range phase of the high-priority aid program.

The immediate aim is to bring up to full strength some 16 Lebanese battalions over the next several months and to ready the Lebanese soldiers for a larger security role so the need for a multinational peacekeeping force will diminish.

Defense officials, who asked to remain anonymous, said up to 50 or 60 U.S. military advisers will be sent to Lebanon in a number of "mobile training teams" similar to those that have operated in other countries associated with the United States.

Not all the teams will be in Lebanon at the same time, officials said. The American European Command, headquartered in West Germany, is expected to establish a small headquarters in Beirut to oversee the training and the provision of U.S. weapons and other military equipment to the Lebanese. That office will number about a half-dozen officers, officials said.

Gemayel seemed pleased with the plan, and it looks pretty good," said one official, adding that the first phase will be a "quick fix" lasting about two to three months. Under present plan, the United States will ship to the Lebanese Army supplies of artillery, tanks and other armored vehicles, ammunition trucks, communications equipment and uniforms.

The first increment will include about a dozen older 155mm Howitzers, which will be taken out of U.S. Army stocks, and 24 armored troop carriers, which will come off the production line, one official said.

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Turkish gunmen release hostages

COLOGNE, Nov. 4 (AP) — The local prosecutor accused 10 Turks of taking 80 hostages in the Turkish consulate general here and asked an investigatory judge Thursday to issue their arrest warrants.

The 16-hour ordeal ended early Thursday when the heavily armed leftist radicals, who oppose their country's military regime and its plans for a return to civilian rule, released the last of their hostages and surrendered to police.

Nine of the accused had stormed the building, the tenth was under suspicion of having helped in preparing the attack, Cologne police chief Jurgen Hosse said.

Agca accomplice held in Frankfurt

FRANKFURT, West Germany, Nov. 4 (AP) — Police in Frankfurt have arrested a Turk wanted in connection with the May 1981 assassination attempt on Pope John Paul II, a Frankfurt newspaper reported.

The *Frankfurter Rundschau* newspaper Wednesday said the man, named as Musa Cedar Celebi, 30, was arrested late Monday as he left a house in the city. The man did not resist arrest and was taken away handcuffed to police.

It said Celebi was sought by Italian authorities in connection with the attempt by Turkish citizen Mehmet Ali Agca to kill the Pope in May last year. Police, however, refused to comment on the report.

Celebi is suspected together with five other persons of helping the then 23-year-old Agca shoot the Pope and helped set weapons for the attack, the newspaper said Celebi was committed to jail pending extradition by a city court Tuesday.

Officials are quoted as saying they expected it to take six to eight weeks until papers arrived from Italy enabling Frankfurt judges to decide whether to recommend Celebi's extradition.

Gulf battle centers on Missan

NICASIA, Nov. 4 (AP) — Iran and Iraq reported fresh ground and air fighting Thursday in Missan area in the southern sector of their battlefield as appeals were made for ending the fighting and moving the 26-month-old conflict to the negotiating table.

Iraq said its forces repulsed a fresh Iranian attack across the international border at Missan. "The attackers were wiped out." Only those who fled the battlefield survived," according to a communique broadcast by Baghdad radio.

The official Iranian news agency, IRNA reported three Iraqi jet fighters were shot down, bringing to nine the number of Iraqi war planes claimed to have been downed since Iran launched a major offensive in the area, in Iran's southern oil province of Khuzistan, Nov. 1.

Iran said that the offensive, called "Operation Mobarraz," has led to the liberation of 550 sq. kilometers of Iranian territory from Iraqi occupation.

IRNA said the liberated area included several oil wells, large tracts of agricultural land, and a string of villages and strategic heights.

Tehran radio said over 1,500 Iraqi war prisoners captured in Operation Mobarraz had now been moved behind the war front.

and that Iraqi dead and wounded in four days of fighting totaled 3,400. Iranian casualties claimed by Iraq totaled 6,697 troops killed by Wednesday night, and scores of wounded or captured.

However, despite the victory claims by Iran, Iraq feels the "failure of Iran's current military offensive" would make Iran more receptive to a negotiated peace with Iraq.

Iraqi foreign minister Saadoun Hammadi told the Kuwaiti daily newspaper *Al-Wakeel* in an interview that "particularly, the offensive has failed and this means the war has come to an end," adding that he expects the Iranians to continue the fighting "in a manner of skirmishes in border areas."

"When the Iranians realize the futility of military action they inevitably will resort to negotiations and accept (Islamic) mediation to bring the war to an end."

The Operation Mobarraz came a few days after the goodwill mission of the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC), carrying a new peace formula that proposed a recourse to a 1975 border protocol signed between the two countries in Algiers, returned empty-handed from a trip to Tehran and Baghdad. It was the nine-man group's ninth shuttle between the warring states since Sept. 22, 1980.

Japan's smallest electronic show captivates

TOKYO, Nov. 4 (ONS) — Throw away your video recorder and TV set. Dump your hi-fi and home computer. They are all obsolete.

Everything on show this month at Tokyo's huge electronics Exhibition and Audio Fair is more compact and more ingenious (and possibly more expensive) than the outdated junk you bought last week.

JVC is justly proud of its new video system, which is claimed to be the smallest in the world. The video recorder weighs less than 5 lbs, its companion camera less than 3 lbs.

They will be obsolete as soon as the current wave of research produces a combined video camera-recorder. What is holding things up is disagreement on standards for the new system. No one wants to repeat the clash between Sony Betamax (backed by Toshiba, Sanyo and Aiwa) and the incompatible rival VHS developed by JVC (and

backed by Hitachi, Sharp and Mitsubishi).

With yesterday's videos piling up unsold in the U.S., Japan and Europe, Japanese manufacturers are keeping their fingers crossed that compact and combined systems will bring the video boom back to life.

Another sales tonic might come from the newest thrill: DAD, or Digital Audio Disc. A laser beam, instead of a needle, picks up sound from a small plastic disc. DAD records never get dirty, scratched or worn, and can be preprogrammed or skipped to the desired music track.

Also on the audio side, Sony has a miniaturized conventional music system called Hell, with a record deck so tiny that three-quarters of the disc hangs over the side. For those too lazy to switch cassettes, Sony has a prototype "multiple loader" that swallows 10 cassettes in one gulp and plays one after the other without so much as a burp.

Fed up with playing patience? Matsushita

offers a robot that, with the help of a camera, computer and pressure sensors in its "fingers," challenges its owner to a simple game of cards.

Looking ahead five or 10 years, the already under-employed housewife will be able to shack up with a "home automation" system that displays on a giant screen the faces of visitors at the front door, regulates bath water temperature, warns of gas leaks, opens and closes the curtains, and activates any motorized domestic device.

You could cook the roast in a computerized stove soon to be launched. When you insert a program card, a video monitor shows pictures of the completed recipe and advises on every step in preparing it.

Last word goes to a manufacturer at the show who shall remain anonymous. A smiling assistant touched little dots on a TV screen and was rewarded with musical notes. When asked who might use such a gadget, he replied: "No one at all that I can think of."

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German ship's arrival inaugurates Yanbu Port

YANBU, Nov. 4 (SPA) — The first ship will arrive here Saturday marking the start of operations at Yanbu Industrial Port. The ship, an 8,000-ton German vessel, is making its maiden trip and it will be flanked by Royal Commission boats into the container docks.

Brazil signs oil contract with Kingdom

BRASILIA, Brazil, Nov. 4 (AP) — The Brazilian government has signed a contract with Saudi Arabia to double its oil imports from Petromin, the foreign ministry announced Thursday. The contract calls for an increase to 100,000 barrels of oil a day from 51,000 barrels a day, the ministry said.

No further details were immediately available, but a ministry spokesman said the increase from Petromin would probably entail a decrease in imports from the multinational Aramco. Brazil had been importing 160,000 barrels of oil daily from Aramco. The Petromin contract was signed in Saudi Arabia by Foreign Minister Ramiro Saraiva Guerreiro, who returned to Brazil Tuesday after a 17-day trip that also included stops in Italy and Austria.

Meteorological experts meet in Sanaa

SANAA, Nov. 4 (SPA) — Visiting representative of the World Meteorological Organization Talaat Arab met here with civil aviation officials and the director of the Saudi Arabian Meteorological Bureau in North Yemen as well as United Nations experts. The meeting is within the framework of talks on following up the implementation of an agreement concluded between Saudi Arabia

and the organization. The agreement relates to maintaining equipment belonging to the Saudi Arabian meteorological project in the Yemen Arab Republic.

Arab arrived here Tuesday on a week's visit for discussions on progress already made in the field of meteorological cooperation between Saudi Arabia and Yemen.

The first shipment arriving at the industrial port will consist of general goods and heavy vehicles for a petrochemical complex which will basically produce polyethylene and glycol, Halwani added. Most ships calling after wards will use the port cranes which can lift containers of up to 40 tons.

Halwani said more than 22.5 million cubic meters of sand, and more than 1.6 million tons of rocks have been built up to protect the coast.

The royal Commission has built flyovers, roads and squares at the port, which is located in the center of the industrial city's operations area, a modern residential site and the industrial plants.

"It will house one of the most important energy centers in the world," Halwani said.

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GCC, UAE propose health center

DUBAI, Nov. 4 (SPA) — The secretary-general of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) health secretariat Dr. Galal Ashi conferred with the United Arab Emirates (UAE) health minister Hamad Abdul-Rahman Al-Madfa on a proposal for establishing a nourishment center in one of the GCC's six member states. During the meeting the two sides also reviewed the agenda of the GCC health ministers conference due to be held in Riyadh in January.

Chambers organize Saudi business conference

AHSA, Nov. 4 (SPA) — Board members of the Kingdom's chambers of commerce and industry will meet in Riyadh Sunday to discuss preparations for a Saudi Arabian business conference scheduled for Dammam in March.

During Sunday's conference approving a

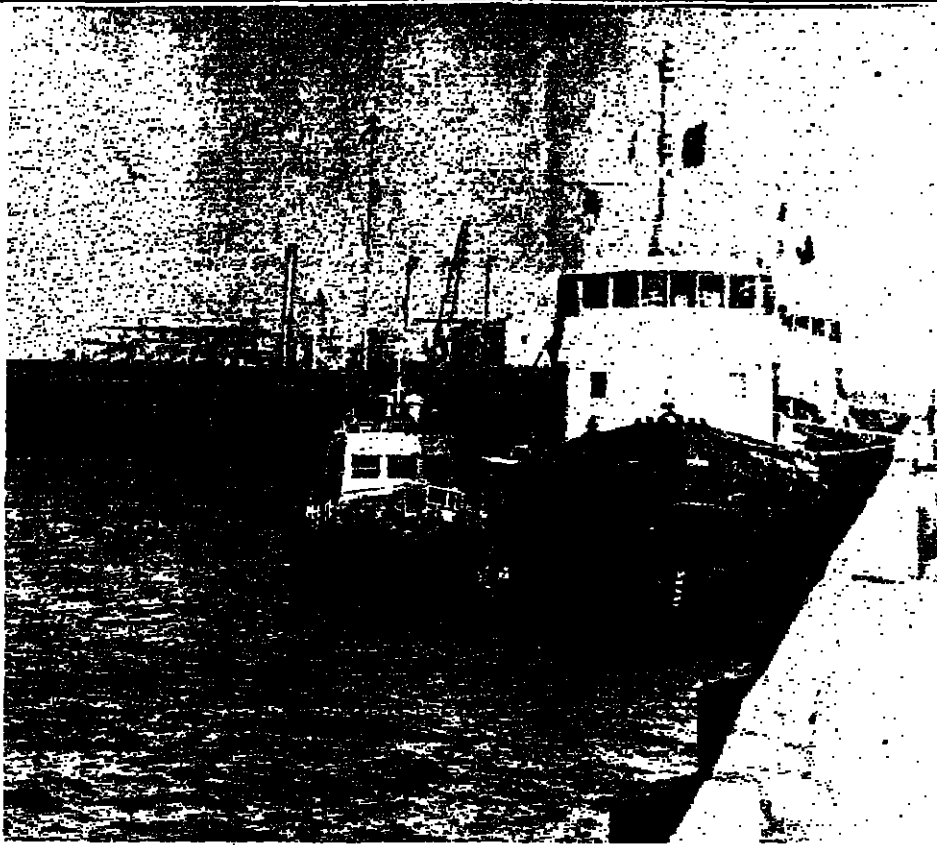
budget for the Saudi Arabian chambers' secretariat and a proposal for providing assistance to Islamic chambers will be discussed.

Saudi Arabian Chambers Council Secretary General Saleh Al-Tuaimi will preside over the meeting.

Korean construction minister expected Nov. 15

JEDDAH, Nov. 4 — South Korean Deputy Construction Minister Kwan Yung-Lee will arrive here Nov. 15, on a six-day visit to Saudi Arabia, at the invitation of the Ministry of Communications. Yung-Lee and the accompanying delegation will discuss with

Saudi Arabian officials the enhancement of cooperation in the fields of transport and communications. The Korean delegation will also visit a number of installations and project sites in the various provinces of the Kingdom.



YANBU PORT: Tugs are shown here ready for the arrival of an 8,000-ton German vessel which will arrive at the port's container docks Saturday.

Pakistan Airlines initiates Jeddah, Islamabad flights; reports profits

JEDDAH, Nov. 4 — Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) will begin regular non-stop flights from here to Islamabad today at 7 a.m. An airline spokesman said that air travel between the two countries is on the increase due to the ever-growing relations between the two countries.

PIA recorded a revenue of Rs. 7067.260 million and contained expenditure to Rs. 6843.658 million during the last financial year after incorporating the adverse impact of extra expenditure on interest charges and additional depreciation. (One U.S. \$ is equivalent to Rs. 12).

This was disclosed at the end of a meeting of the PIA Board of Directors which on October 31, 1982 approved the corporations accounts for 1981-82 declaring a profit of Rs. 223.60 million against Rs. 71 million earned in 1980-81.

Recording its appreciation of the vastly improved performance by the airline, its management and the staff, the board of directors approved a bonus totaling Rs. 25 million for PIA employees.

The board noted with satisfaction that despite 3.6 percent reduction in capacity, the

GCC ministers plan pre-summit briefing

KUWAIT, Nov. 4 (SPA) — Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) finance ministers will hold a brief meeting in Manama Tuesday before the opening of the Third GCC Summit. GCC Secretary General Abdullah Bishara told reporters here Thursday that the finance ministers will "have a quick look at the economic agreements before presented them to the summit for approval."

The ministers will also discuss the establishment of the Gulf Investments Company and shares of member states.

Harakan highlights Islamic activities in Switzerland

GENEVA, Nov. 4 (SPA) — The Kingdom's support of Islamic activities in Switzerland was highlighted Wednesday by Muslim World League (MWL) Secretary General Sheikh Muhammad Ali Al-Harakan during a meeting of the Islamic Cultural Foundation's board here.

Sheikh Harakan, also chairman of the board of the Geneva foundation, spoke about the various currents surrounding the Islamic world urging more efforts for serving the interests of Muslims where ever they are.

The board, meeting on its eighth session, will discuss the foundation's activities, its budget and proposals for assisting some mosques in Switzerland.

The board decided to send a message of gratitude to King Fahd for his role in promoting Islamic solidarity, spreading the Holy Quran and assisting the Higher World Council for Mosques.

A proposal by Sheikh Harakan nominating two new members to the foundation's board was approved. The new members are Saudi Arabia's ambassadors in Bern and the European Council of the United Nations.



Sheikh Muhammad Ali Al-Harakan. Meanwhile, Sheikh Harakan said in a statement that his current European tour centers on helping Muslim communities through all methods to practice their religious rites and providing them with copies of the Holy Quran, Sunna and Islamic cultural books.

Concrete recommendations made by OIC participants

JEDDAH, Nov. 4 — The first meeting of an Organization of the Islamic Conference (OIC) Task Force for Industrial Development and Cooperation in the Islamic World has ended here with concrete recommendations to achieve its objectives.

The three-day meeting presided over by Dr. Aftab Ahmed Khan, secretary of Pakistan's Ministry of Industries, pinpointed the necessity of practical approach in selection of joint ventures and serious efforts to garner financial resources for their implementation.

The task force was set up by the conference of industry ministers of Islamic states in Islamabad early this year under the chairmanship of Pakistan's Industry Minister Ishaq Baksh Soomro.

Vital issues tackled during the meeting included identification of joint ventures among Islamic states, preparation of pre-investment and feasibility studies, selection and bringing together of sponsors and evolving financial packages.

An ad-hoc working group has been formed

by the Jeddah meeting to draw up recommendations with regard to selection of joint ventures. The group comprises Pakistan, the Ankara Center, the Islamic Development Bank, Islamic Chamber of Commerce, Industry and Commodity Exchange, the United Nations Industrial Development Organization and the Arab Industrial Development Organization based in Baghdad.

These recommendations will be presented during the second meeting of the task force which, it was decided, will take place in Islamabad March 5-7 under the chairmanship of the Pakistani industry minister.

The task force meeting recommended the ministerial follow-up committee to address itself to the vital issue of exploring the possibilities of securing finances from various sources.

It was also recommended that the OIC agencies should undertake studies which are required to be made under the Islamabad Declaration depending on budgetary resources available to them.

Prayer Times

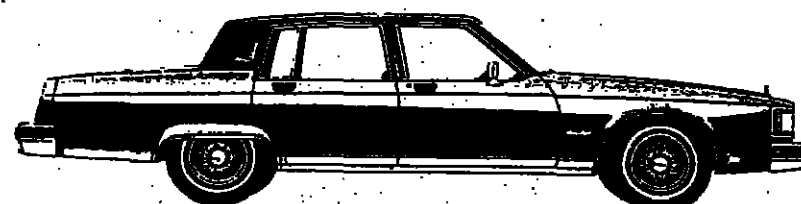
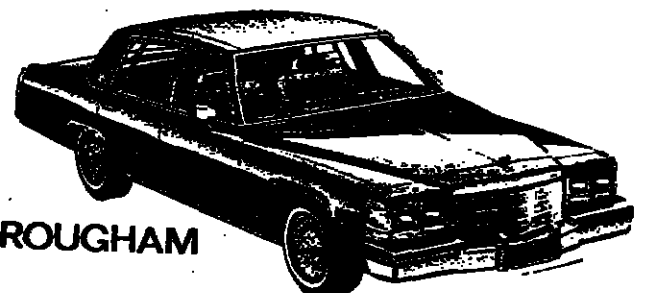
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| Fajr (Dawn) | 5:01 | 5:05 | 4:37 | 4:26 | 4:50 | 5:23 |
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| Maghreb (Sunset) | 5:44 | 5:41 | 5:12 | 4:56 | 5:21 | 5:47 |
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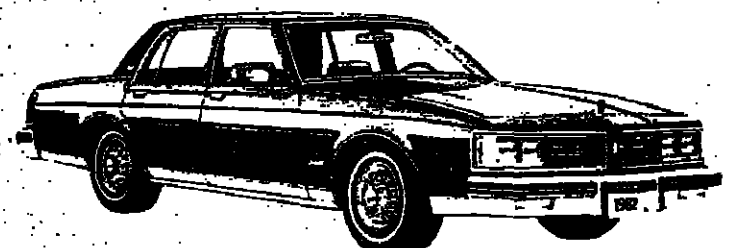
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Draper meets Khaddam on troop pullout

DAMASCUS, Nov. 4 (R) — U.S. special envoy Morris Draper paid a flying visit to Syria Thursday as part of his mission to secure the withdrawal of all Israeli, Syrian, and Palestinian forces from Lebanon. His visit to the Syrian capital was the first by a U.S. negotiator since Ambassador Philip Habib held talks here early last month. Draper has spent all the latest stage of his mission shuttling between Lebanon and Israel.

The official Syrian News Agency SANA said Draper met Foreign Minister Abdul-Hamid Khaddam. It gave no details of what they discussed. U.S. Embassy officials said they did not know what had been discussed and added that Draper, who arrived in Damascus Thursday morning, had left again. They would not say where he had gone.

Negotiations on the withdrawal of foreign forces from Lebanon have made little obvious progress since Palestinian commandos and Syrian troops were evacuated from the Lebanese capital, Beirut, in August. Israel has said it will not withdraw until the commandos leave the rest of Lebanon. Syria and the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) have said they will not pull their men out until the Israeli Army leaves.

Syrian President Hafez Assad repeated his country's stand in an interview published last week with the Paris-based magazine *As-Nahar Arab and International*.

A Palestinian leader said Thursday the PLO would be prepared, under certain conditions, to withdraw most of its forces but would want to keep a token military presence there as it does in several other Arab coun-

tries.

Nayef Hawatmeh, leader of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP), told Reuters that the commandos would not leave until the Israelis had withdrawn and agreement had been reached with the Lebanese government on the future of the Palestinians in Lebanon. The front is one of eight commando groups linked in the PLO.

Hawatmeh said that in particular the PLO demanded guarantees for the safety of refugees camps in view of the massacre of hundreds of Palestinian civilians in Beirut by Lebanese Christian militiamen in September. "The guarantees must be not only Lebanese but also Arab and international so the tragedy of the Sabra and Shatila massacres does not recur," he said.

Reagan, Begin to deliberate on M.E. Nov. 19

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (R) — President Reagan will confer with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin in Washington on Nov. 19, the White House has announced.

Begin will be on a private visit to the United States and his talks with Reagan will take place four days before a previously announced meeting between the U.S. president and Israeli President Yitzhak Navon on

Nov. 23.

U.S. officials said both meetings would deal with Middle East peace diplomacy, with emphasis on diplomatic efforts to secure the withdrawal of all foreign forces from Lebanon. Israel's invasion of Lebanon on June 6 led to the departure of Palestinian commandos from Beirut but left intact commando forces operating elsewhere in Lebanon.

The United States, which along with Italy and France has contributed troops to a multilateral peacekeeping force in Beirut, wants the Palestinians, along with Israeli and Syrian forces, to leave Lebanon. In addition to diplomatic efforts to achieve a withdrawal, Reagan recently conferred with an Arab delegation headed by King Hassan of Morocco on prospects for an overall Israeli-Arab peace settlement.

Qaddafi blames U.S. for Lebanon invasion

BELGRADE, Nov. 4 (R) — Libyan leader Muammar Qaddafi has blamed the United States for the Israeli invasion of Lebanon and Israel's policies in the Middle East. Speaking at a dinner given in his honor Wednesday by Yugoslav President Petar Stambolic, Qaddafi said: "The United States supplies arms to

Israel and it is responsible for all Israeli actions in the Middle East."

He said the invasion of Lebanon had opened a new phase in the Middle East conflict, in which Israel saw the Palestinians only as an obstacle to its plan of eliminating the Arabs and occupying their territories. Qaddafi, who arrived in Belgrade on Tuesday for talks with Yugoslav leaders, said Libya and Yugoslavia shared views on major international political and economic problems.

Stambolic called for an immediate withdrawal by Israel from all Arab territories occupied since 1967 and said there could be no peace in the Middle East unless the Palestinian right to their own state in the region was recognized. He urged an end to the war between Iraq and Iran and a negotiated solution to the 25-month old Gulf conflict.

Stambolic stressed a need to overcome problems and divisions within the Organization of African Unity (OAU).

The OAU Wednesday formally announced from its headquarters in Addis Ababa that its stalled 19th summit would

reconvene in Tripoli, Libya, from Nov. 23-26. Qaddafi is due to take over the OAU chairmanship at the summit.

In talks Wednesday the two leaders agreed to expand bilateral trade, long-term industrial cooperation, Libya's oil supplies to Yugoslavia and Yugoslav participation in Libyan development projects, officials said.

Meanwhile, North Korea and Libya have signed a friendship and cooperation treaty pledging military aid if either is threatened or attacked, the North Korean Central News agency reported. It said Qaddafi signed the 10-year treaty with North Korean President Kim Il-Sung in Pyongyang Tuesday at the end of a four-day visit.

Cheysson affirms rights of Palestinians

PARIS, Nov. 4 (AP) — France cannot have completely normal political relations with Israel as long as Israeli forces remain in Lebanon, Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson has said.

Cheysson, however, in an interview published Thursday by the weekly *Tribune Juive*, stressed that there has not been the "slightest modification in our economic, technical or cultural relations" since the Israeli invasion of Lebanon June 6.

The foreign minister told *Tribune Juive* that it is not acts of force that will bring peace to the Middle East, rather negotiations that "will recognize the rights of the Palestinian people, the right to a state."

Noting that there has been nothing new from the Palestine Liberation Organization regarding an eventual recognition of Israel, Cheysson said there have been two new openings toward negotiations — the latest proposals by U.S. President Ronald Reagan and the decisions taken at the last Arab summit in Fez, Morocco.

For the moment, Cheysson said, Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin has not accepted either of these openings, "and there is a difficulty."

"I think that the PLO wants to take a political route," he said. "It has not taken sufficient steps in this direction, but I note that at the present time, the other side hasn't taken them either."

To get the political process moving, Cheysson said, Israel must agree to negotiations involving all the Palestinians and not just those from the West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip, and the PLO must recognize Israel formally, and not just implicitly.

Lebanese Parliament delays vote on emergency powers

BEIRUT, Nov. 4 (Agencies) — The Lebanese Parliament Thursday put off until Monday a vote on a controversial request by the recently-formed government for emergency powers to rule by decree until next June. Prime Minister Shafiq Wazzan put the request to the single-chamber parliament two days ago, arguing that his 10-member cabinet needed the powers to rebuild the country after eight years of civil strife and this summer's Israeli invasion.

During Thursday's discussion, several deputies proposed that the powers, which would enable the government to bypass parliament, should be less sweeping than Wazzan requested. They suggested that the government should be able to legislate directly only on defense, security, public safety, con-

struction, housing, town planning, information, the judiciary, finances and merging public administrations.

Parliament would retain control over several other areas which Wazzan had proposed the emergency powers should also cover, including electoral reform, a matter of key interest to deputies.

In another development, the northern town of Tripoli was still tense Thursday as sporadic shooting and explosions were heard in several neighborhoods of the city. Lebanese state radio said. Several streets were said to be cut off and some shops were closed.

The situation deteriorated at dawn Wednesday when shooting, in which two persons were wounded, broke out between pro and anti-Syrian groups.

Treatment needed to save Mrs. Bhutto

LONDON, Nov. 4 (Agencies) — Mrs. Nusrat Bhutto, widow of the executed former prime minister of Pakistan, has less than a year to live unless she is allowed to travel to Europe for urgent treatment for lung cancer, a London specialist said Thursday.

Dr. Thelma Bates, a consultant at London's St. Thomas Hospital, told a press conference: "The more time goes by, the more we are losing a chance of saving the patient. If she receives no cure, her life expectancy must be under a year."

Dr. Bates spoke at the launching of a campaign to persuade the Pakistani government to allow 53-year-old Mrs. Bhutto out of the

country before her condition worsens. Britain's Lord Avebury, who is chairing the appeal, said: "There is no doubt this campaign will succeed, but will it succeed in time?"

Mrs. Bhutto, whose husband Zulfikar Ali Bhutto was executed in 1979, applied to travel to Europe for medical treatment in August this year. The Pakistani government responded last month by setting up a medical board under an army general to conduct further medical tests which had now been carried out, Lord Avebury said. Her request had so far not been granted.

BRIEFS

TEL AVIV, (AP) — A high-level American Defense Department delegation is to visit Israel next week to examine Soviet weapons captured by Israel during its war in Lebanon, the newspaper *Maariv* reported Thursday.

TEL AVIV, (AFP) — Israeli authorities Thursday cut off electricity supplies to Hebron in the occupied West Bank after failing to give the city administration time to pay its electricity bill. Hebron Mayor Moustapha Natshe said.

CAIRO, (AP) — President Hosni Mubarak Thursday attended a ceremony marking the entry into service with the armed forces of the Alfhajet, a trainer and light tactical aircraft co-produced with France and West Germany.

KARACHI, (AP) — Pakistan received Thursday 15,000 metric tons of wheat donated by the European Economic Community for Afghan refugees living within its borders.

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| LANCANG JIANG | 06-11-82 | General | China |
| NEW DOVE | 07-11-82 | General | Far East |
| GOLDEN HORSE | 09-11-82 | General | Far East |
| SAUDI SUNRISE | 09-11-82 | General | Europe |
| NEW DOLPHIN | 10-11-82 | General | Far East |
| MALDIVE PEACE | 12-11-82 | Gen/Maize | Far East |
| ZHENGYANG | 12-11-82 | General | China |
| MEIJIANG | 12-11-82 | General | China |

RECENT SAILINGS

| VESSEL NAME | ARRIVED | SAILED | CARGO | FROM |
|------------------|----------|----------|---------|----------|
| AL-RIYADH | 11-10-82 | 16-10-82 | General | Karachi |
| MALDIVE PIONEER | 15-10-82 | 25-10-82 | Maize | Far East |
| SAUDI AMBASSADOR | 15-10-82 | 21-10-82 | General | Europe |
| MALDIVE PRIDE | 17-10-82 | 29-10-82 | Maize | Far East |
| NEW EAGLE | 17-10-82 | 19-10-82 | General | Far East |
| MALDIVE AMITY | 20-10-82 | 20-10-82 | General | Far East |
| SAUDI CLOUD | 24-10-82 | 28-10-82 | General | Europe |
| JIANGDU | 25-10-82 | 28-10-82 | General | China |
| FUPING | 27-10-82 | 29-10-82 | General | China |

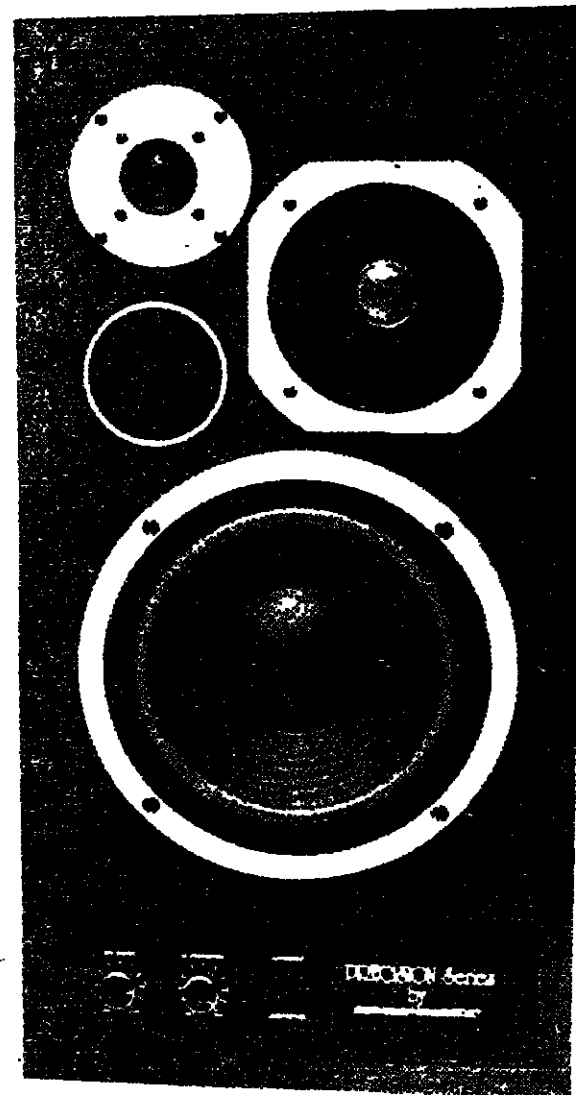
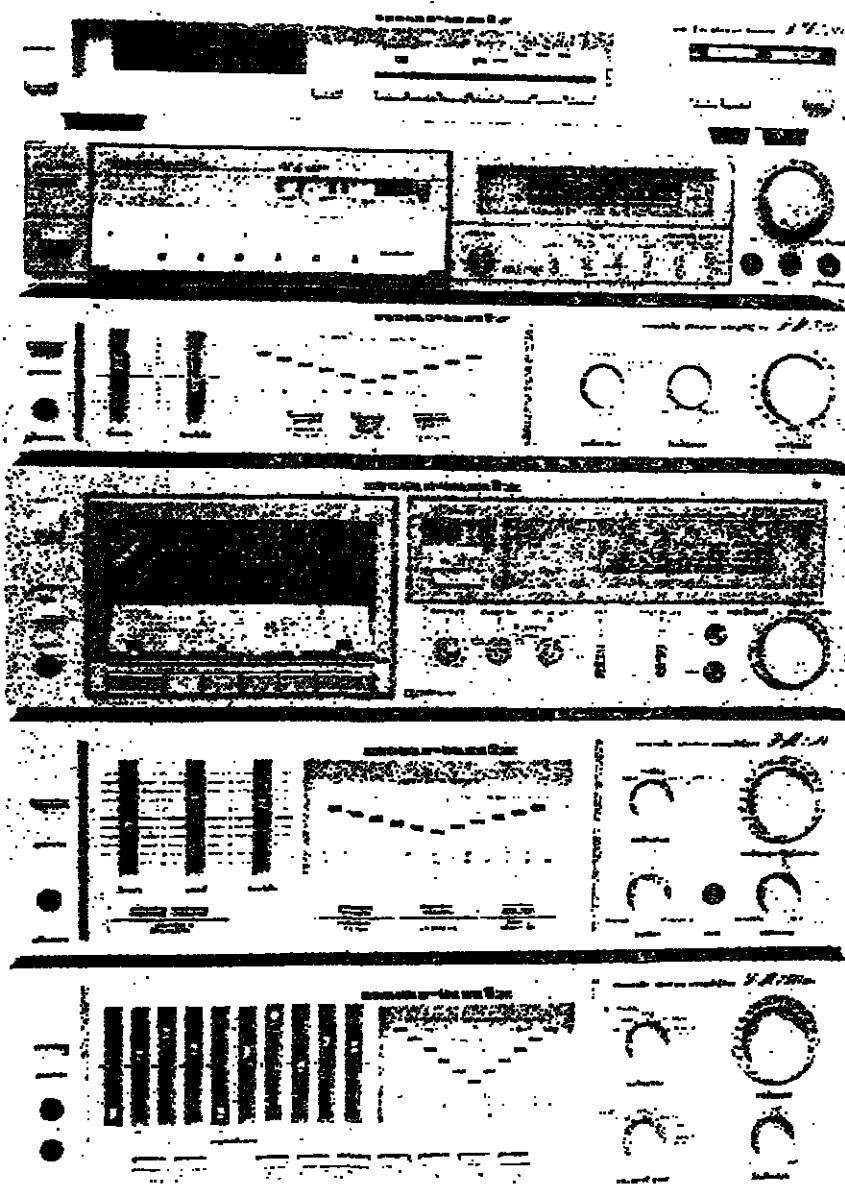
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Voters back Botha on power sharing

PARYS, South Africa, Nov. 4 (AP) — The ruling National Party defeated two ultrarightist parties Thursday in a crucial test of support for Prime Minister P.W. Botha's plans for sharing political power with non-whites.

The National Party won 10 more votes than the combined poll of the other two parties in a special parliamentary election in this rural district considered typical of Afrikaans-speaking whites who dominate politics in the white-minority-ruling nation.

The victory here an hour's drive southwest of Johannesburg in the Orange Free State along the Vaal River, combined with a strong National Party showings in three other special elections Wednesday. The wins were seen as an endorsement of Botha's reform proposals.

The "Nats," as National Party politicians are called, defeated liberals who complained the government's proposals did not go far enough in sharing political power with blacks, coloreds and Asians.

In this district, whose white population includes farmers, miners, power station workers and pensioners, the Nat candidate got 5,303 compared with 3,701 for the Conservative Party and 1,592 for the Herstigte (purified) National Party.

Commenting on a Nat victory in Walvis Bay, Botha said, "Walvis bay went beautifully. I am delighted. ... This shows the people did not leave us in the lurch." The Nats captured 70 percent against the two rightist parties in this South Atlantic port district.

The Nationalists captured 70 percent against two rightist parties in the district. They smashed the Conservative Party and the Progressive Federal Party in the Cape Province constituency of Stellenbosch, increasing its victory margin from 4,003 in the April 1981 general election to 5,873.

The conservatives finished a poor third with 606 to the PFP's 1,382 and 2,080 for the Nationalists.

It was the first time the PFP, the only major white party that campaigns for sharing power with the now-voteless black majority, had contested a seat against the Nationalists since the government unveiled its constitutional reforms last May. PFP leader Fredrik van Zyl Slabbert, who has rejected the reforms because blacks are specifically excluded, called the National victory substantial.

The Conservative party was formed in March by 18 parliament members who defected from the National Party to oppose any power sharing with non-whites.



CONSULATE SIEGE: A scene in Cologne, West Germany, after a group of left-wing Turkish gunmen shot their way into the Turkish consulate building at left, taking more than 30 hostages.

Cheysson defends visa curbs

PARIS, Nov. 4 (Agencies) — Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson defended the French government's new policy of extending visa requirements to visitors and immigrants from Latin America, Black Africa and North Africa. Cheysson told reporters that the policy was "inevitable" and would affect countries which have traditionally supplied France with immigrant labor.

From last Monday, visa requirements have been extended to all Latin American countries, including tourism or business visits of less than three months. Cheysson said that the measures were necessary in order to prevent illegal workers from entering the country "under painful conditions both for the workers and for France."

Cheysson noted that Britain had experienced a similar situation and had imposed visas for nationals from almost all Commonwealth countries. "We have these problems with countries that were used to sending large numbers of workers ... from (France's) former colonies ... in North Africa but also black Africa and countries nearer to France, such as Italy and Poland in the past, but more recently Portugal."

Cheysson said the governments of the affected countries were "very well aware that the waves of illegal immigrants created unsupportable human problems" in France.

"There would be nothing more dangerous than to see Frenchmen being almost exclusively hostile to foreigners they are taking their places through the clandestine labor market," he said.

He said the countries involved already had many citizens working legally and illegally in France — Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco, Portugal and former French colonies in black Africa. Cheysson said "we must not reach the extreme situation of Mexicans in the United States, who come illegally and face abominable conditions. It is a modern form of slavery."

According to government figures, there are over four million foreigners living in France, including one and a half million from the three Maghreb countries, 850,000 Portuguese and 150,000 black Africans.

Diary says Hitler longed for peace

LONDON, Nov. 4 (R) — Hitler longed for peace, happiness and a chance to enjoy life, his propaganda minister, Joseph Goebbels, says in a section of his diaries published Thursday. Goebbels also wrote about his own longing for tranquility.

"Everyone has his fantasy for after the war," he wrote on Dec. 4, 1940. "Mine runs as follows: By day, sleep, make music and read good books, lie in the sun, never touch a newspaper and never hear a thing about the Foreign Ministry."

Hitler also disclosed his postwar plans, telling Goebbels he intended to act only as a "benevolent spirit hovering over the political world."

After the war the Nazi leader wanted to "remain in office for a few years, carry through social reforms and his building projects, and then retire. Then let others try their hand." Goebbels wrote on Jan. 22, 1941. "And late that year Goebbels wrote of Hitler after a six-hour meeting: 'Even as I long for peace, for happiness and the chance to enjoy life.'"

Cocker-Warnes duet reaches top pop spot

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (AP) — "Up Where We Belong" moved up Wednesday to where Joe Cocker and Jennifer Warnes wanted to be — at the top of the single pop record charts in the United States.

The Cocker-Warnes duet, from the soundtrack of the hit film *An Officer and a Gentleman*, jumped up two notches to the No. 1 spot in the *Cashbox* magazine chart, displacing Men at Work's "Who Can It Be Now?" which slipped to second place.

Olivia Newton-John took a big step and brought her "Heart Attack" from sixth to third place. Last week's No. 2 hit, John Cougar's "Jack and Diane," slipped to fourth.

Lionel Richie took a giant leap into the top ten pop list, moving from 17th to 7th position with "Truly." The week's only new-comer was "Nobody" by Sylvia, up from 12th to 10th.

In the country and western singles field, "Close Enough to Perfect" by the group Alabama took over the No. 1 spot in the *Cashbox* magazine chart. "You're so Good When You're So Bad" by Charley Pride was second, and "Mistakes" by Don Williams was third.

The ten top pop singles, as rated by *Cashbox*, with last week's positions in brackets:

1. (3) Up Where We Belong — Joe Cocker and Jennifer Warnes.

2. (1) Who Can It Be Now? — Men at Work.

3. (6) Heart Attack — Olivia Newton-John.

4. (2) Jack and Diane — John Cougar.

5. (4) I Keep Forgettin' — Michael McDonald.

6. (5) Somebody's Baby — Jackson Browne.

7. (17) Truly — Lionel Richie.

8. (7) You Can Do Magic — America.

9. (00) Break it to me Gently — Juice Newton.

10. (12) Nobody — Sylvia.

The ten top country-western singles, as rated by *Cashbox*, with last week's positions in brackets:

1. (2) Close Enough to Perfect — Alabama.

2. (4) You're so Good When You're so Bad — Charley Pride.

3. (1) Mistakes — Don Williams.

4. (7) Wat is Hell — T.G. Sheppard.

5. (9) Heartbroke — Ricky Skaggs.

6. (8) Break it to me Gently — Juice Newton.

7. (3) Let it be Me — Willie Nelson.

8. (10) I Wanna Do it With You — Barry Manilow (Arista).

9. (11) Love Me Do — Beatles.

10. (12) Zippy Stardust — Bauhaus.

11. (13) Ooh la la La — Kool and the Gang.

12. (14) I Wanna do it With You — Barry Manilow (Arista).

13. (15) Love Me Do — Beatles.

14. (16) Wat is Hell — T.G. Sheppard.

15. (17) Zippy Stardust — Bauhaus.

16. (18) Ooh la la La — Kool and the Gang.

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24. (26) Wat is Hell — T.G. Sheppard.

25. (27) Zippy Stardust — Bauhaus.

26. (28) Ooh la la La — Kool and the Gang.

27. (29) I Wanna do it With You — Barry Manilow (Arista).

28. (30) Love Me Do — Beatles.

29. (31) Wat is Hell — T.G. Sheppard.

30. (32) Zippy Stardust — Bauhaus.

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33. (35) Love Me Do — Beatles.

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163. (165) Love Me Do — Beatles.

16

Despite widespread opposition

IMF OKs \$1b loan to S. Africa

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP) — The International Monetary Fund (IMF) approved a \$1.1 billion loan to South Africa despite strong objections from a number of African nations and members of the U.S. Congress opposed to the white-ruled country's racial segregation policies.

Commenting on the loan, which the United Nations General Assembly urged two weeks ago not to be made, the U.S. State Department insisted that the United States had not changed its opposition to apartheid.

South Africa had satisfied technical requirements for the loan, it said, and the IMF did not take into account political factors.

Several Third World countries have complained in recent years, however, that the fund, largely controlled by the United States, has in fact denied them loans, or given them to others, for political reasons, in violation of the IMF's own rules.

At the U.N. General Assembly, which acted on a proposal by the African bloc of nations, 121 countries voted to ask for the loan to be denied by the IMF, which is a

self-governing body attached to the United Nations.

Three countries — the United States, Britain and West Germany — voted in favor of the IMF granting it. Twenty-three countries, mostly industrial nations, abstained. In addition about 40 members of the U.S. Congress from both parties asked for the loan to be denied.

The loan comprises: — A credit standby of some \$385.8 million to finance a program of economic adjustments by Pretoria. It uses up 57 percent of South Africa's IMF quota for this purpose and is valid until the end of next year.

— A credit of some \$674 million in compensatory aid for loss of earnings because of falling prices of exports — in South Africa's case, its main export, gold. It uses up all South Africa's entitlement under this heading.

The smaller portion is lent under an arrangement that required the South African to write the fund a "letter of intent" — in effect a kind of agreement under which South Africa promises to take measures that will

improve the balance of its international payments. The text of such letters are usually not made public, to save the borrowing government embarrassment.

The promises are often politically difficult, calling for reductions in government spending, changes in trade policy, reductions in subsidies and sometimes devaluation of a country's currency.

In another development, Mexican Finance Minister Jesus Silva Herzog announced in Mexico City that his country plans to sign a \$4 billion loan agreement with (IMF) by the middle of this month.

The Mexican government is negotiating the credit from the fund as the cornerstone of its attempt to solve the country's economic crisis, caused by the slump in prices paid for its oil and the burden of financing huge foreign debts.

Agreement with the IMF would release to Mexico, the world's most indebted country, over \$1 billion of credit already agreed with Western banks to help the country over its cash crisis.

British banks trim base rate to 9 percent

LONDON, Nov. 4 (AP) — London's major banks announced a ½ percent cut in their base lending rates to 9 percent Thursday, the 14th reduction in the rate since October 1981.

The reductions mean lower borrowing charges for both industry and personal customers, and adds pressure on building societies (savings and loan associations) to cut their mortgage rates by at least 2 percent to 10 percent when they meet next week.

Barclay's was the first to announce a cut in interest rates, and was quickly followed by Britain's two other large banks, Lloyd's and Midlands.

The Conservative government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and representatives of British industry have been campaigning for lower interest rates to stimulate the economy.

"We welcome the continued efforts to get interest rates down," said Bryan Rigby, deputy director general of the Confederation of British Industry. "Not only will this help lift the burden of costs of industry, it should also help in the battle against inflation." The base lending rate peaked at 16 percent in October 1981.

Airlines losses seen at \$2 billion

ZURICH, Nov. 4 (R) — The International Air Transport Association (IATA) estimates that the world's airlines will lose a record \$2 billion this year and even more in 1983, airline officials have said.

But it believes the airlines' fortunes should begin to turn in 1984, despite a growing debt burden, the officials told Reuters. These gloomy assessments, attributed by the officials to IATA's current President Armin Baltesweiler, are likely to be presented to the association's annual meeting in Geneva next week by Director-General Knut Hammarberg.

Of the \$2 billion loss projection for 1982, which compares with last year's estimated deficit of \$1.68 billion, three quarters are expected to represent interest payments on loans. These have risen sharply because of the high level on U.S. interest rates, the officials noted.

Losses in 1983 are estimated at between \$2 and \$2.5 billion, but in 1984 the deficit could be down to \$1.4 billion, despite interest payments as high as \$1.84 billion, they said. The airlines are expected to make an operational profit of about \$440 million in 1984, after making operational losses of \$260 million this year and \$370 million in 1983.

Suez Canal sets transit record

ISMAILIA, Nov. 4 (AP) — Eighty ships from 29 countries went through the Suez Canal in both directions Thursday, a record number for a single day since the waterway was opened 113 years ago.

Suez Canal authority chairman Mashhour Ahmad Mashhour, who announced this, said the previous daily record was 72 ships.

Thursday's 37 south-bound and 43 north-bound vessels paid a total of \$4.25 million in transit tolls, Mashhour said.

The 161-kilometer-long (100 miles) canal was reopened to international shipping in June 1975 after an eight-year closure since 1967.

Authority sources said transiting ships in recent months averaged 65 daily. But tonnage has risen considerably by comparison because of the passage of supertankers and container ships, they said. The canal earned nearly \$900 million last year. Mashhour estimates this year's income is expected to be about \$1.1 billion.

Financial Roundup
Dollar scales new high

By J.H. Hammond

JEDDAH, Nov. 4 — The dollar closed on record highs in New York on Wednesday night, with the British pound closing one cent to close at 1.6730 levels in active trading. With the Mid-term U.S. congressional elections out of the way, the money markets concentrated on the immediate future of U.S. dollar interest rates but concluded that European interest rates will probably fall faster than American rates, and once again buying pressure built up for the dollar.

In the Eurodollar markets, dollar interest rates stopped their mid-week slide and put on between 1/16 to 1/8 percent in the short-dated funds taking the one-month rate to 9 5/16 - 9 7/16 percent levels. Federal Reserve "Fed fund" prime lending rates closed at 9 5/8 percent Wednesday night in New York, going back to a more "normal" level after the drop to 8 1/2 percent the previous day.

The decision by the International Monetary Fund to go ahead with the granting of \$1 billion loan request by South Africa did not affect the international markets but it did raise a few cynical eyebrows given the overwhelming defeat of the proposal when it was put to the United Nations General Assembly earlier last month.

In the bullion markets, gold and silver prices traded erratically with gold falling slightly to \$423.50 an ounce in New York after rising to \$430.50 in London. On Thursday, gold prices were also depressed after the U.S. Federal Reserve made no more attempt to cut its discount rate. Silver on the other hand bounced up to trade at

\$10.25 levels Thursday, spurred on by rumors that Russia might have been buying as much as 10 million ounces of silver through the Zurich markets over the past few months.

In the local markets, rial spot/dollar rates opened at 3.4405-10 but soon reached 3.4410-15 levels when the dollar strengthened in Europe. Commercial demand was again more active as local merchants took advantage of the relatively cheaper currency prices to open some long delayed letters of credits.

In the money markets, rial deposit rates were stable and were generally firmer in the longer-dated funds with the one-year deposit at 9 1/2 - 10 1/8 percent compared with 8 1/2 - 9 1/8 percent for the one-month JIBOR. Week-fixed was stable at 8 1/2 - 9 1/8 percent but dealers noted fewer transactions in this period.

In Europe, the dollar stood at record highs against the major world currencies. The German mark fell to 2.5650 despite Bundesbank support, while the French franc fell to 7.2380 levels with the French authorities reportedly spending some \$800 million of the standby credit facility of \$4 billion to date. The Japanese yen fell to 277.90 while the Swiss franc was weak at 2.2180 levels.

LONDON, (AP) — Closing gold prices (in U.S. dollars per troy ounce):
London 421.00
Paris 424.09
Frankfurt 424.98
Zurich 423.00
Hong Kong 429.39

German jobless near 2m mark

NUREMBERG, Nov. 4 (R) — The number of West Germans out of work soared to 1.92 million or 7.9 percent of the workforce last month, the highest October total since 1984, the federal labor office said Thursday.

Analysts said the 100,000 increase in October meant the jobless total would rise above the psychologically-important two million barrier this month. But the Bonn labor ministry said that may not happen until December.

Conservative Chancellor Helmut Kohl has made the fight against unemployment his government's top priority amid predictions that up to 10 percent of the workforce could be without jobs by the spring.

Labor office president Josef Stingl said Thursday the number of workers on short time rose sharply to 828,400 last month from 583,200 in September.

Analysts said this figure would continue to rise in coming months since several major companies have announced they are introducing cuts in working hours. They said the usual seasonal increase in unemployment before festive caused by lay-offs in industries affected by winter weather, would be aggravated by the economic recession.

Stingl said the 245,200 increase in October short time working to 828,400 shows many firms have not given up hope of an economic upturn because they prefer short time to redundancies.

Existing job vacancies fell to a record low in October of 69,800, he said. The number of vacancies declared to the office fell 55 percent in the first 10 months of 1982, from the same 1981 period, to 926,000.

The number of foreigners out of work rose 33 percent in the year to October, to 257,500.

BRIEFS

OTTAWA, (R) — Canada's trade surplus rose to \$1.75 billion in September from a 1.35 billion surplus in August and compared with a 56 surplus in September last year. Statistics Canada said, September exports, seasonally adjusted totaled \$7.44 billion against 7.28 billion in August and 6.96 billion in September last year.

KUWAIT, (AFP) — Oil Ministers of the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) will meet here Nov. 24. The body's monthly bulletin said a joint Arab project for producing oil proteins will be discussed, along with administrative matters. Members of OAPEC are Saudi Arabia, Algeria, Bahrain, the United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Qatar, Kuwait, Libya, Syria and Tunisia.

ESSEN, (AFP) — West Germany's energy output capacity should increase by 3,000 megawatts a year over the next 10 years, the head of the Electrical Power Station Association Gerhard Hecker has forecast. Installation, with extra capacity of 19,000-megawatts are being built. Of this

12,000 megawatts will be produced in nuclear power plants, and 7,000 in coal-fired stations.

WARSAW, (R) — Poles will be given extra allotments of rationed sugar and soap in time for festival, the official news agency PAP has announced. PAP said all citizens would be permitted to buy one kg (2.2 lbs) of sugar in December in addition to the normal monthly ration of 1.5 kg, a bar of soap and a 300-gram (11 ounce) packet of washing powder.

STRASBOURG, (AFP) — General Motors here announced a program of about \$200 million covering production of automatic vehicle transmission systems. The factory, which employs 2,500, will start output some three years from now and the units will be fitted to new Chevrolet, Opel and Vauxhall models as well as cars made in South Korea and South Africa.

TORONTO, (AFP) — Canadian Ford announced a third quarter tax-paid profit of one million Canadian dollars against a 33 million dollar loss a year earlier.

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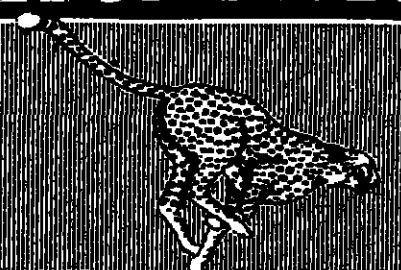
Quoted at 5:45 p.m. Thursday

| Cash | Transfer |
|------------------------|----------|
| Bahraini Dinar | 9.135 |
| Bangladesh Taka | 14.98 |
| Belgian Franc (1,000) | 69.21 |
| Canadian Dollar | 282.00 |
| Cyprian Lira | 6.50 |
| Deutsche Mark (100) | 133.90 |
| Dutch Guilder (100) | 123.18 |
| Egyptian Pound | 3.35 |
| Emirates Dirham (100) | 93.25 |
| French Franc (100) | 47.50 |
| Greek Drachma (1,000) | 47.50 |
| Indian Rupee (100) | 35.28 |
| Iranian Rial (100) | 6.25 |
| Iraqi Dinar | 23.50 |
| Italian Lira (10,000) | 23.45 |
| Japanese Yen (1,000) | 12.42 |
| Jordanian Dinar | 9.485 |
| Kuwaiti Dinar | 11.80 |
| Lebanese Lira (100) | 81.50 |
| Moroccan Dirham (100) | 51.75 |
| Pakistani Rupee (100) | 29.25 |
| Philippines Peso (100) | 39.30 |
| Pound Sterling | 5.76 |
| Qatari Rial (100) | 93.50 |
| Singapore Dollar (100) | 94.56 |
| Spanish Peseta (1,000) | 155.76 |
| Swiss Franc (100) | 155.00 |
| Syrian Lira (100) | 60.00 |
| Turkish Lira (1,000) | 3.45 |
| U.S. Dollar | 75.25 |
| Yemeni Rial (100) | 75.10 |

Selling Price Buying Price
Gold kg. 47,000 47,000
10 Tola bar 5,530 5,490
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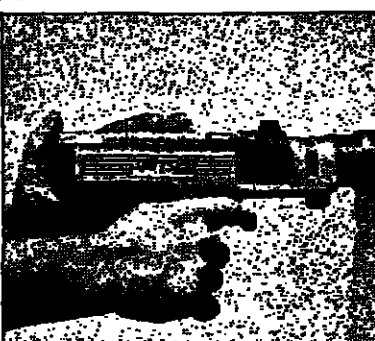
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PUBLISHED BY SAUDI RESEARCH AND MARKETING COMPANY

Publishers HISHAM ALI HAFIZ
MUHAMMAD ALI HAFIZ
Asst. in Publishers ABDULLAH AL-JIFRI
Editor-in-Chief KHALED A. AL-MAEENA
Managing Editor FAROUK M. LUQMAN
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HEADQUARTERS: ARAB NEWS BUILDING OFF SHARAFIA, P.O. BOX 4556
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GCC'S DEFENSE PACT

The latest meeting of the foreign ministers of the Gulf Cooperation Council was held to prepare the ground for the summit of Nov. 9 but it was also devoted to consider the security and defense requirements of the member states.

Although the ministers have always shied away from talking about a possible joint defense treaty, the trend has been toward some kind of security and defense integration in view of the facts of life in the region. Apart from the Kingdom, the other five member states are small and vulnerable. Standing up separately against potential aggressors they present built-in weaknesses but together they are bound to offer food for thought.

They must have, therefore, considered seriously the signing of a treaty to streamline their defenses. This is not so much the readiness to go to the aid of any member state facing attack. This is already on the cards. What is much more important is streamlining their defensive capabilities and armaments, arms purchasing, and training and, in due course, manufacturing. This will not only strengthen their combined resources and raise their defensive and deterrent capacity but reduce considerably the cost of their defense systems.

The proposed defense agreement should have a twofold objective: to improve and streamline the combined defenses of the member states as well as to reduce the cost of acquiring the systems themselves.

ALGOSAIBI'S DRIVE

Dr. Ghazi Algosaibi is both minister of industry and electricity and acting minister of health. As minister of electricity and industry, Algosaibi has done wonders in a wonderfully short time. He is capable, knowledgeable and energetic. The hundreds of viable native industries he has encouraged and seen grow to fruition testify to his determination and drive. But it is also as acting health minister that he is making waves. He is making surprise visits to government-owned hospitals with good results for the hospitals and bad ones for those found guilty of negligence.

The government has allocated and spent untold amounts of money for hospital buildings, equipment and staff and continues to do so everywhere there are people in a vast country. Administrative negligence and management failure to maintain the required level of all-round service should be controlled, and that is exactly what Algosaibi is doing.

Saudi Arabian press review

King Fahd's meeting with Moroccan King Hassan and the Iraq-Iran war were the main topics for editorial comment in Thursday's newspapers.

Commenting on King Fahd's current visit to Morocco, *Al-Madina* expressed optimism that the meeting would succeed in "achieving important results conforming to the challenges and responsibilities facing Arab leaders."

The paper said the two kings could help "realize Arab objectives and aspirations."

Al-Bilad said the meeting gained importance from the fact that King Hassan had led a seven-member Arab delegation to Washington to explain to U.S. leaders the aims of a unified Arab peace plan.

The paper said the Kingdom's regular consultations and contacts with its fellow Arab states were aimed at supporting every Islamic and Arab effort and boosting the Arab and Islamic nation's economic, military and political capabilities.

Al-Madina and *Al-Riyadh* condemned the Iranian regime "for keeping the fighting ablaze and blocking all mediation efforts to end this war of attrition."

Al-Madina supported the idea of convening an emergency Islamic summit to review Iran's stand toward the Islamic Conciliation Committee's peaceful mission.

Al-Madina referred to King Fahd's address at the Islamic University in Madinah in which the Saudi monarch warned that the continuation of war might lead to the intervention of foreign powers.

Al-Riyadh refuted the Iranian regime's claims that it was fighting in defense of its territory or Islam.

The paper deplored the "Tehran leader's stand to continue spilling Muslim blood without paying any heed to Islamic principles." It added that Iran would be more justified to continue its so-called Islamic war if it sent fighters to its borders with Afghanistan to fight a "foreign and a non-believer enemy." (SPA)

M. KHALE
ARAB NEWS - JEDDAH



Disunity in Genscher's party poses problem to Kohl

By Paul Taylor

BONN — How far West Germany swings to the right under new conservative Chancellor Helmut Kohl may depend on whether his liberal Free Democratic (FDP) allies can pull together at their national congress in West Berlin this week. The liberals have been deeply torn since party leader and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher led them out of an alliance with Helmut Schmidt's Social Democrats (SPD) and into a government pact with Kohl's conservatives in September.

The FDP paid a heavy price for Genscher's U-turn in two regional polls, slumping far below the five percent needed to keep seats in parliament. And hardly a day has passed recently without one prominent liberal attacking another in the press. Unless it restores some semblance of unity at its congress starting on Friday, the FDP seems set to be cast out of parliament at the general election next March, leaving Kohl at the mercy of his right-wing allies in Bavarian Premier Franz Josef Strauss.

Christian Social Union (CSU).

After sharing power for 26 of the last 33 years without ever winning more than 13 percent in a general election, the liberals now face the grim prospect of political extinction.

For years, the FDP behaved like the tail that wagged the Social Democratic dog of government. Many liberals are only now realizing that in Kohl's three-party center-right coalition, they are a smaller tail on a heavier dog.

For the first time since he became party chairman in 1974, Genscher is being challenged for the FDP leadership. His critics, whose candidate is Schleswig-Holstein FDP chief Uwe Ronneburger, accuse Genscher of breaking the FDP's word to voters, selling out liberal policies and leading the party toward electoral extinction.

Their attack is aimed less at the coalition switch, which many accept was inevitable, than at the clumsy way Genscher handled it and at the fact that he achieved so few policy concessions in return for making Kohl chancellor.

Ronneburger says he is standing "to restore the

party's credibility." But although the anti-Genscher lobby includes prominent liberals like ex-Interior Minister Gerhart Baum and former FDP Secretary General Guenter Verheugen, their campaign to oust the 55-year-old party leader seems likely to fail.

Test polls in the FDP's most powerful regional branches have produced a 2-1 majority for Genscher, a margin likely to be reflected in the Berlin vote. Political commentators say the real question is whether the FDP, tainted by charges of opportunism and power-mongering, can recover under Genscher.

Although some of the foreign minister's most adamant opponents may quit the party if he is re-elected, FDP officials are confident there will be no mass exodus. But the battle for the party's soul — pitting left-wing "social liberals" against proponents of an almost 19th century laissez-faire "economic liberalism" — is likely to continue beyond the Berlin congress.

The wide gulf between the two wings is reflected in the separate policy manifestos they have published ahead of the congress. The left-wingers want

a nuclear-free zone in Central Europe and are seeking to make the deployment of new U.S. missiles in West Germany next year conditional on the approval of a special FDP congress.

Their manifesto says the Free Democrats should seek to work with the country's big anti-nuclear peace movement. It also demands a shorter working week to tackle West Germany's rising unemployment, expected to reach 10 percent of the workforce by next spring.

The leftists' key weakness is that they realize there is no way back to a coalition with the SPD in the foreseeable future, so they can only demand that the party strike a harder bargain with Kohl.

The right-wingers, spearheaded by Economics Minister Otto Lambdorff, say the FDP should not run after the peace movement and argue that tax relief for landlords and investors is the best way to beat unemployment.

The FDP National Executive will try this week to mould the two manifestos into a single keynote policy resolution designed to find a broad consensus in the party, but there is sure to be much angry debate on the congress floor.

West German voters are traditionally mercurial with parties which wage their internal quarrels in public. Internal disarray among the Social Democrats played a large part in the fall of Schmidt's government, and the spotlight is now firmly fixed on the bickering in the FDP.

The Germans love order. Unless the party convinces people in Berlin that it is putting its house in order, it has little chance of surviving the elections, one FDP official said.

Aides say Genscher is aware of the historic challenge.

If the FDP is thrown out of parliament in March, he will be remembered as a bungler who led the party from a safe 10.6 percent of the vote of Schmidt's coalition in 1980 to political extinction in 1983 with Kohl.

If it survives, then Genscher, already the longest serving western foreign minister, could represent Bonn on the world stage for many more years, and the FDP could continue to play a pivotal role in domestic politics.

This autumn's government crisis has shown that many West Germans are dissatisfied with a political system under which the smallest party exercises disproportionate power. But few people can imagine West German politics without a centrist third party and that may prove to be Genscher's saving asset in March.

That, according to aides, is also the hope of Chancellor Kohl, who needs the liberals if he is to keep West Germany on a middle-of-the-road course after the March poll. (R)

Bolivia opts for democratic rule

By Samuel Mendoza

LA PAZ — Bolivia is, once more, on the way to democracy, of institutionalization and under the mandate of the state's political constitution. It has taken two years and three months for the national congress, elected in the June 29, 1980 general election, to finally be installed. Then, as it can be remembered, the national representatives were getting ready to begin their deliberations and one of its first actions was to be the election of the president and vice president of the republic among the three candidates who obtained the most votes since none of them drew an absolute majority. Those elections were called for by former president, Mrs. Lidia Gueiler who, at the same time, had been elected by congress in 1979 in a temporary capacity, due to the situation which prevailed then, thus giving way to a condition of virtual anarchy in the country.

Nevertheless, the congress that emerged from the 1980 election — the third election in three years — did not get to meet, or much less, to select the first mandates. A bloody coup d'etat, ended the brief democratic process and the armed forces, this time headed by Gen. Luis Garcia Meza, took over power. There, on July 17, 1980, began a tragic period that sank Bolivia into one of its worst political, social, economic and moral crises in history. The country was virtually bankrupt, while all the

nations of the world, mainly the United States, turned their backs and refused any aid. The boycott to Garcia Meza's regime and, consequently, to the whole nation, was general. Meanwhile, in the country, there was an indescribable state of immorality which seriously jeopardized the armed institutions due to the actions of a few dishonest military. This fact dangerously divided the armed forces, while discomfort kept growing in all sectors of the population. The economic crisis especially hit, and continues to hit, very hard on all families whose salaries have devaluated, while the price of the dollar climbed to unsustainable limits, propelled by uncontrollable inflation.

Facing the disgovernment of Garcia Meza, the armed forces decided to replace him with Gen. Celso Torrelio and, later, with Gen. Guido Vildoso. These changes, however, did not mean an improvement in the economic and social situation of the country, while politics kept deteriorating even more in the presence of general discontent. Before this situation, and fearing their own stability becoming endangered, the armed forces decided to drop their plans for having general elections in April 1983 and were in favor of the immediate call to the congress elected in 1980, to democratize the country as soon as possible.

This position had been exposed since March of this year by several political organisms, as well as

the press, enterprise and farm workers, although the most interested ones, that is the Democratic and Popular Union (UDP) of Dr. Hernan Siles Zuazo, insisted on calling for new elections in December of the current year. Luckily, the calling for the congress 80, took consensus and it was then that congress proclaimed the ascent of Zuazo and Lic. Jaime Paz Zamora, respectively, to the presidency and vice presidency of the republic, giving back to Bolivia and the Bolivians, peace and the hope for a better future. The political parties of the other two candidates with the most votes, Dr. Victor Paz Estensoro and Cral. Hugo Banzer Suarez, contributed with their parliamentary votes and a truly patriotic attitude and ample selflessness hardly ever seen in the national life of Bolivia, to the victory of the UDP binomy.

Already installed in the presidency of the republic with a solemn ceremony and before the presence of mandates and representatives of many of the world's countries, Zuazo has declared that he is aware of the difficulties he will have to face since the beginning, having announced the application of a "wartime economy" in order to subdue the deep crisis with which he is receiving the mandate of the nation. Zuazo said that his government will begin a "total war against corruption, hunger, speculation, and against institutionalized crime." (Interco Press)

Letter to the editor

EDITOR'S NOTE: On Dec. 4, 1948, *The New York Times* published a letter from a group of prominent Jewish intellectuals concerning a trip to the U.S. by Menachem Begin, who at that time was a political party leader in Israel. The list of signers included Albert Einstein and Hannah Arendt, the distinguished philosopher and author of *The Origins of Totalitarianism*. The issues touched on in that letter, the question of Begin's loyalty to the ideals of Zionism, and the relationship of American Jews to Israeli political movements, have been revived by the war in Lebanon. The letter was reprinted by the *Atlanta Journal* on Aug. 15, 1982.

Jews blast Begin's party

To the editor of *The New York Times*, New York, Dec. 2, 1948:

Among the most disturbing political phenomena of our times is the emergence in the newly-created state of Israel of the Freedom Party (Thut Haberut), a political party closely akin in its organization methods, political philosophy and social appeal to the Nazi and fascist parties. It was formed out of the membership and following of the former Irgun Zvai Leumi, a terrorist, right-wing, chauvinist organization in Palestine.

The current visit of Menachem Begin, leader of this party, to the U.S. is obviously calculated to give the impression of American support for his party in the coming Israeli election, and cement political ties with conservative Zionist elements in the United States. Several Americans of national repute have lent their names to welcome his visit.

It is inconceivable that those who oppose fascism throughout the world, if correctly informed as to Begin's political record and perspective, could aid his names and support to the movement he represents. Before irreparable damage is done by way of financial contributions and public manifestations

in Begin's behalf, and the creation in Palestine of the impression that a large segment of America supports fascist elements in Israel, the American public must be informed as to the record and objectives of Begin and his movement.

The public avowals of Begin's party are no guide whatever to its actual character. Today they speak of freedom, democracy, and anti-imperialism, whereas, until recently, they openly preached the doctrine of the fascist state. It is in its actions that the terrorist party betrays its real character. From its past actions, we can judge what it may be expected to do in the future.

A shocking example was their behavior in the Arab village of Deir Yassin. This village, off the main road and surrounded by Jewish land, had taken no part in the war and had even fought off Arab bands who wanted to use the village as their base. On April 9th terrorist bands attacked this peaceful village, which was not a military objective in the fighting, killed most of its inhabitants—240 men, women and children—and kept a few of them alive to parade as captives through the streets of Jerusalem.

Most of the Jewish community was horrified at the deed, and the Jewish agency sent a telegram of apology to King Abdullah of Trans-Jordan. But the terrorists, far from being ashamed of their act, were proud of this massacre, publicized it widely, and invited all the foreign correspondents present in the country to view the heap of corpses and the general havoc at Deir Yassin. The Deir Yassin incident exemplifies the character and actions of the Freedom Party.

Within the Jewish community they have preached an admixture of ultra-nationalism, religious mysticism, and racial superiority. Like other fascist parties they have been used to break strikes, and have been felt pressed to the destruction of free trade unions. In their stead they have proposed corporate unions on the Italian fascist model.

During the last years of sporadic anti-British violence, the IGL and Stern groups inaugurated a reign of terror in the Palestine Jewish community. Teachers were beaten up for speaking against them, adults were shot for not letting their children join them. By gangster methods, beatings, window-smashings, and widespread robberies, the terrorists intimidated the population and exacted a heavy tribute.

The people of the Freedom Party have had no part in the constructive achievements in Palestine. They have reclaimed no land, built no settlements, and only detracted from the Jewish defense activities. Their much-publicized immigration endeavors were minute, and devoted mainly to bringing in fascist compatriots.

The discrepancies between the bond claims now being made by Begin and his party and their record of past performance in Palestine, bear the imprint of no ordinary political party. This is the unmistakable stamp of a fascist party form of terrorism (against Jews, Arabs and British alike) and misrepresentation of means (?) and a "leader state" as a goal.

In the light of the foregoing considerations, it is imperative that the truth about Begin and his movement be made known in this country. It is all the more tragic that the top leadership of American Zionism has refused to campaign against Begin's efforts, or even to expose to its own constituents the danger to Israel from support to Begin. The undersigned, therefore, take this means of publicly presenting a few salient facts concerning Begin and his party, and are urging all concerned not to support this latest manifestation of fascism.

Signed:

Albert Einstein
Hannah Arendt
Isador Abramowitz
(and other prominent Jews)

TODAY IN HISTORY

Today is Friday, Nov. 5th, the 309th day of 1982. There are 56 days left in the year.

Highlights in history on this date:

1605 — "Gunpowder Plot" by Guy Hawkes to blow up British houses of parliament is uncovered.

1630 — Treaty of Madrid ends Anglo-Spanish war.

1817 — Third Mahratta war against British in India begins with attack at Poona, Nagpur and Indore.

1840 — Mehmet Ali of Egypt agrees to terms of treaty of London.

1911 — Italy annexes Tripoli and Cyrenaica.

1916 — Central powers proclaim kingdom of Poland.

1950 — U.S. Gen. Douglas MacArthur reports massing of Chinese Communist in North Korea.

1956 — British paratroopers land at Port Said, Egypt; the Soviet Union threatens use of rockets unless Britain and France accept Middle East ceasefire.

1962 — U.N. General Assembly demands that all nuclear tests cease by Jan. 1, 1963.

1970 — Vatican issues document reforming Roman Catholic mass.

1977 — The Soviet Union declares limited amnesty for prisoners to mark 60th anniversary of Bolshevik revolution but apparently excludes political dissidents.

1979 — Militants in Iran seize British Embassy in Tehran as U.S. hostages in American compound begin second day of captivity.

1981 — Canadian government and its nine predominantly English-speaking provinces reach agreement on new Canadian constitution.

Thought for today:

The secret of being a bore is to tell everything — Voltaire, French author (1694-1778).

The beneficiaries of zakah - 5

Setting slaves free

As they render the meaning of the verse which defines the eight classes of people who may benefit from *zakah*, most, if not all, translations of the Qur'an overlook a subtle difference between the first four and the last four. The difference is in the usage of the preposition which precedes each group. With the first group we are instructed by Allah that *zakah* and other offerings are given *to* the poor and the needy, the *zakah* officers, and those whose hearts are to be won over. *Zakah* is, however, spent *for*, or *for* the freeing of slaves and the discharge of debtors and the struggle in Allah's cause and helping the stranded wayfarers.

Translations of the Qur'an simply enumerate the eight classes without distinction. The Qur'an, however, is the word of Allah. Allah does not switch modes of expression for no purpose. Artistic style does not come into this at all, particularly in this instance. Hence there is a purpose for the change which has to be determined.

Certain scholars and commentators of the Qur'an are of the opinion that the change of preposition signifies that the last four have a stronger claim to *zakah* money than their preceding counterparts. Against this, one may argue that the fact that Allah has chosen to enlist the other four first means that their claim is stronger. But strength of claim does not come into this. Indeed, certain schools of thought, like Al-Shafie, are of the opinion that *zakah* money should be divided equally among the eight classes.

As explained by a number of scholars, old and contemporary, *zakah* is paid to the first four classes, and they are put in possession of it. They can spend *zakah* money as they wish. The others are given from *zakah* money in order to do certain things with it. Thus, as the Qur'anic verse states the eight classes it says that *zakah* is for the freeing of human beings from bondage, and for those who are burdened with debts, and for the struggle in Allah's cause, and for the wayfarer. This means that *zakah* is not paid to the slaves themselves to get their freedom, and they are not allowed to spend their share as they wish, but it is paid on their behalf to buy their freedom. The same applies to insolvent debtors, for *zakah* money is spent to pay their debts. Again those who join a campaign of struggle in Allah's cause are paid from *zakah* money to help them with their struggle. The wayfarer who is stranded and unable to reach his destination is paid in order to help him continue his journey. *Zakah* money may, therefore, be paid in order to help him an air or rail ticket. If such people do not spend what they are given of *zakah* money for the purpose they have been given it, then it may be reclaimed from them. The first four, on the other hand, are not questioned as to how they spend what they get of *zakah* money. Once they are paid, the money becomes theirs in the full sense of the word.

It is clear now that the poor, the needy, the *zakah* officers and those whose hearts are to be won over are paid *zakah* money as individuals. As such, they are put in full control of it. With regard to the other four classes of people, *zakah* money is paid to serve a certain interest of the Muslim community. If, therefore, some of it is left with them after achieving the purpose for which they were paid this money, they should return the balance. This does not apply, however, to those who fight in Allah's cause, for these do not return anything left with them except their arms, horses and equipment.

There are two methods of using *zakah* money to set slaves free. It was the practice in Arabia and elsewhere that if a slave wanted to buy his freedom he would enter into an agreement with his master setting a price

which he has to pay to his master in order to get his freedom. Allah instructs the Muslims in the Qur'an that if any of their slaves whom they know to be good asks for such an agreement he or she should be granted it. He also instructs them to help such slaves in order to pay the sum agreed for their freedom. Such help is given in two forms: the masters themselves do not ask exorbitant prices and the community helps them obtain their discharge from bondage. Thus, giving help to those who have entered into agreements to buy their freedom is the first method of spending *zakah* money for the setting free of slaves.

The second method is a straightforward purchase of a slave, man or woman, and setting him or her free. The governor or the ruler may set a portion of *zakah* money in order to buy slaves and set them free. It is up to the governor or the ruler to decide how much he would spend of the share of slaves in *zakah* money in order to help those who have contracted with their master for their freedom and what portion to allocate for straightforward purchase of slaves in order to set them free.

As slavery has virtually disappeared, it must be noted here that Islam is the first regime of any sort which has worked for its liquidation. People were enslaved in various methods. Some were kidnapped, others were enslaved because they were insolvent. Certain crimes were punishable by the enslavement of their perpetrators. In some cases, a man could sell himself, his wife or his children. Islam, however, strictly forbids all these methods and practices. It also forbids military aggression against others which was a main source of slavery in the past.

Islam, however, left open one possible way of slavery, after having severely restricted it. That is, to enslave the prisoners who are taken captive in a war in which Muslims are not the aggressors. In such circumstances, the Muslim ruler and his consultative council have the option to enslave the prisoners of war if they determine that it is in the interests of the Muslim nation to do so. This applies most particularly if it is the practice of the other side to make the Muslims who fall prisoners in war slaves. The Muslim ruler, however, has the equal option of setting the prisoners of war free, for no compensation, or in return for material or moral compensation, or in an exchange deal.

If Islam has left open one source of slavery and made it optional, it has opened the way to setting slaves free. Indeed, Islam calls on Muslims to do whatever they can to free other people from bondage, and made such an action one of the best things which endear a person to Allah. Moreover, Islam makes the freeing of a slave a compensation for many of the slips or errors which a Muslim may commit, such as the breach of a vow, accidental killing, having intercourse with one's wife on a day of fasting in Ramadan, etc. If a master beats his slave or maltreats him or her without a reasonable cause then he can only atone for this by freeing that slave.

As we have mentioned earlier, masters are instructed to enter into agreements with their slaves by which the slaves buy their own freedom with the help of the Muslim community. Once they make such an agreement, the slaves are entitled to work for themselves and earn money in order to pay their masters for their own release.

Furthermore, Islam has allocated a share of *zakah* money for setting slaves free. We must not forget that *zakah* is a tax paid by the overwhelming majority of Muslims. The importance of such allocation cannot be overemphasized, because *zakah* is an important source of revenue, and at least one-eighth of it has been allocated for this purpose. Additional allocation may be made for the freeing of slaves if other beneficiaries of *zakah* are unavailable, as happened in the reign of Umar ibn Abdulaziz who ruled the Islamic state in the 8th century.

We may add finally that it is permissible to utilize *zakah* money in order to buy the freedom of those Muslims who are taken captive in a war with the enemy. This is an important point, because although slavery has virtually disappeared, wars are still being fought, and the battle between truth and falsehood never ceases. Thus if Muslim soldiers are taken captive their freedom may be bought with *zakah* money.

Islam in perspective

What the Qur'an teaches

In the name of Allah, the Merciful, the Beneficent.

Among His signs are the creation of the heavens and the earth and the diversity of your tongues and colors. Surely in this there are messages for all those who have knowledge. And among His signs is your sleep at night and in daytime, as well as your going about in quest of some of His bounties. In this there are indeed signs for those who are willing to listen.

Among His signs also is that He displays before you the lightning, inspiring both fear and hope, and He sends down water from the skies, giving life thereby to the earth after it had been dead. In this there are surely signs for those endowed with reason.

Commentary

(The Byzantines 30 : 22-24) by Adil Salahi

Universe and human life

The creation of the heavens and the earth which is frequently mentioned in the Qur'an, but just as frequently overlooked by man, means the creation of the great universe, vast, awesome and superbly proportioned. Our knowledge of the universe is meager and scanty. Consider, if you will, the infinite number of planets, stars and galaxies which move in their respective orbits, and consider our little earth which looks in comparison nothing more than a particle of dust, weightless, without a shade. Consider alongside these qualities of greatness and vastness the remarkable coordination and harmony between all these stars and planets, their orbits, cycles and movements, their dimensions and the distances separating them so that they do not collide or crash while their overall system continues in its perfect operation. Indeed everything and every aspect in the creation of the whole universe is measured with perfect accuracy.

So much for the overall size and the governing system of the universe. These immense creatures, however, are of different natures and are subject to certain laws which determine their existence and conduct their lives. The knowledge of their natures and the laws governing them as well as what takes place or what appears on these planets and stars is well beyond man. Indeed man has made very little progress so far with the study of the little planet we live on.

This is simply a quick glance at Allah's sign of the creation of the heavens and the earth. We always tend to overlook this sign while we speak at length about a little machine invented by scientists. When such scientists achieve harmony between the various components of the machine so that it may do a coordinated work without a breakdown for a certain period of time we sing their praises for a remarkable achievement. Yet some perverts who have lost their sense of judgment claim that all this universe with its perfect system and remarkable coordinated operation has come into existence, and continues to exist, with a creator who has set its laws and its system. Yet there are among "scholars and scientists" some who would even listen to this sort of nonsense.

Along with the creation of the heavens and the earth our attentions are drawn to the wonderful diversity of our own tongues and colors. This suggests, inevitably, that there is some relation between this diversity and the creation of the heavens and the earth.

Our scholars and scientists today are aware of the diversity of our tongues and colors, but they do not treat this diversity as evidence of Allah's creation, or as one of His signs in the creation of the heavens and the earth. They may indeed study these two phenomena objectively, but they do not attribute them to the creator who has determined everything in the universe, apparent or not. The reason is that most people do not know. "They know but the outer surface of this world's life." (30:7) The signs of the creation of the heavens and the earth and the diversity of tongues and colors are appreciated only by those who know: "Surely in this there are messages for all those who have knowledge."

"And among His signs is your sleep at night and in daytime, as well as your going about in quest of some of His bounties. In this there are indeed signs for those who are willing to listen."

This is again a sign which combines certain universal phenomena and their corresponding manifestations in human life. It points out the harmony between the two within the vast universal existence. It points

out the phenomenon of night and day and refers to the sleep of human beings and their activity in order to earn their portions of what Allah has provided for them out of His grace. Allah has certainly made man's life harmonious with his world: His need to work and to move about is met with the light of day, while his need to rest and sleep is met with the darkness of the night. This applies in different degrees to all creatures on this earth. They all find in the general system of existence what satisfies their needs and fits with their natures.

"In this there are indeed signs for those who are willing to listen." Sleep and activity are two cases of stillness and motion. They, therefore, can be better perceived with the sense of hearing. Hence the commenting statement at the end of this verse relates, as usual in the Qur'an, to the universal sign referred to in the verse itself.

"Among His signs also is that He displays before you the lightning, inspiring both fear and hope, and He sends down water from the skies, giving life thereby to the earth after it had been dead. In this there are surely signs for those endowed with reason."

The phenomenon of lightning is part of the universal system. Some explain it as resulting from an electric spark produced by the collision of two electrically charged clouds, or the collision of one such cloud with a part of the earth, such as the top of a mountain. This collision also produces a vacuum which, in turn, produces the thunder which follows the lightning. The collision is most often accompanied by rain. Whatever is the true cause of lightning it is a phenomenon produced by the system Allah has set for the universe as He created it and set everything in it according to a certain measure.

As typical of the Qur'an it does not discuss in detail the nature and the causes of universal phenomena; it simply makes use of them to establish a link between man's heart, the universe and its Creator. It states here that it is one of the signs of Allah that He displays before us the lightning "inspiring both fear and hope". Fear and hope are the two feelings which instinctively overtake man as he confronts this phenomenon. He fears the lightning because he sees it burning things and men on occasions. He also experiences some mysterious fear when he sees the lightning because it inspires within him a feeling of the mighty power which controls this great universe. He also experiences a feeling of hope because rain accompanies the lightning in most cases. Rain is highly beneficial to man. It is indeed mentioned in the Qur'anic verse alongside the lightning: "and He sends down water from the skies, giving life thereby to the earth after it had been dead."

Using terms like life and death in relation to the earth makes one feel that the earth is a living entity, which passes through the cycle of life and death. It is, indeed, as described by the Qur'an, for this universe is a living creature with sympathies and responses, obedient to its Lord, submissive, humble, worshipping and glorifying Allah. Man who lives on this earth is but one of Allah's creatures. He walks with them in the same procession towards Allah, the Lord of all the world.

Furthermore, as the rain water goes into the ground it quickens the earth, and all sorts of plants shoot out of it so that its surface is full of life represented in the varied vegetation, and consequently in animals and man himself. Water is indeed the messenger of life, for wherever there is water there is life as well. This is certainly an area for contemplation and understanding: "In this there are truly signs for those endowed with reason."

We have already mentioned Ka'ab ibn Al-Ashraf, a Jewish figure who was so distressed at the defeat of Quraish in Badr that he felt, and said, that death was preferable to life since the Quraish leaders were killed. Shortly after the victory achieved by the Muslims in Badr, Ka'ab ibn Al-Ashraf went to Makkah to offer his condolences to the pagan Arabs there and to encourage them to look forward to another encounter where they could avenge themselves on Muhammad and his companions. While in Makkah he wrote poems condemning the Muslims and the Prophet in particular and declaring openly his sympathy with the idol worshippers of Quraish. After a long stay in Makkah during which he did his utmost to persuade Quraish to prepare for an assault on the Muslims he came back to Makkah where he started to hit the Muslims below the belt, as it were. He wrote obscene love poems mentioning Muslim women. This was extremely offensive to the Muslims generally who value their honor very highly. It was also meant to cause domestic problems in the homes of some of the Muslims. Thus the man was openly an enemy who did not disguise his hostility to the Prophet and to the Muslims generally.

Reviewing the case of Ka'ab ibn Al-Ashraf, the Prophet felt that he must be stopped. He, therefore, said to some of his companions: "Who will rid us of Ibn Al-Ashraf, for he has declared his hostility to us openly?" A man from the Ansar called Muhammad ibn Masslamah said: "I volunteer for that. I will kill him." The man requested and was granted permission from the Prophet to pretend to Ka'ab that he and his friends were against the Prophet and against Islam. It is important to note here that the Prophet did not hesitate to grant them such a permission because he realized that if they succeeded in deluding Ka'ab into thinking them hostile to the Prophet, they would be able to accomplish their mission much more easily and without loss.

A group of the Ansar including Muhammad ibn Masslamah and Silikan ibn Salamah among others went to Ka'ab. Silikan was Ka'ab's brother by virtue of their being both breast-fed by the same woman. There was, therefore, an element of trust between them. For this reason Silikan was the first to go to Ka'ab. They chatted together for a while and Silikan and Ka'ab read some of their poetry to each other in a joyful social evening. After a while Silikan said that he came for a certain purpose, but he would want Ka'ab first to promise that he would keep his secret. When Ka'ab gave him that promise Silikan said: "The arrival of this man (meaning the Prophet) and his stay among us was a real disaster for us. All the Arabs are now against us and they have joined forces in their hostility to us. We are now virtually besieged; our children are suffering, we are all enduring real hardship and we cannot really provide well for our children."

Ka'ab answered: "I am Ibn Al-Ashraf! I did tell you repeatedly that you would be facing this situation." Silikan then said: "I have come to you to buy food from you, and we will pledge with you something which would secure our debt."

Ka'ab asked whether they were prepared to pledge their women with him. Silikan pointed out that he was the playboy of Makkah and it was impossible for them to trust him with their women. He then proposed that they should give him their children as a pledge. Silikan said: "You want to shame us among the Arabs. I am telling you I have friends who share my opinion. I would like you to meet them and sell what they need. We will all make a good deal. We will give you of our arms what would be enough to secure for you the price of the food you would be selling us." Silikan's aim was that Ibn Al-Ashraf would not be surprised or suspicious at their bringing their arms with them. Ka'ab said: "Your arms would be good security."

Silikan went back to his companions and told them to get ready. They all met at the Prophet's place. Then they set out and the Prophet walked with them part of the way and before they left him he blessed their mission and prayed Allah to help them.

When they arrived at Ka'ab's castle, Silikan shouted for him to come down. Apparently Ka'ab was newly married but he jumped from bed and answered. His wife, standing aside, said to him: "You are a man in war, and people in war do not go out of their castles at this time of night." Ka'ab said: "This is Silikan, Abu Nailah. Had he found me asleep he would not have woken me up." She rejoined: "I can hear treachery in his voice." Ka'ab said: "The man would answer even if he is called in order to be stabbed."

He went down to them and they chatted for a while before they proposed that he should join them for a walk down to Shiba' al-Ajoz, a place at the outskirts of Makkah, where they would spend a few hours together. He agreed and they walked together.

A little while later, Silikan put his hand in Ka'ab's hair and then he smelt his hand and said: "I have never known such a nice perfume." Walking on for another while he repeated the same gesture, and then again so that Ka'ab would not suspect anything. When they had walked for quite a while, Silikan suddenly held Ka'ab by his head and shouted to his friends: "Kill the enemy of Allah." They hit him with their swords but he apparently had his armor on him and their swords did not harm him.

Ka'ab sent such a loud cry that all the Jewish castles around them were lit up and there was no more time to waste. Muhammad ibn Masslamah, however, had a knife on him. He stabbed Ka'ab in the lower part of his abdomen and pulled the knife down, and Ka'ab fell down. When they had made sure that Ka'ab could not live they started to run. But they realized that one of them, Al-Harith ibn Aws, was wounded and could not walk as fast as they did. They waited for him when they had reached a safe area and when he arrived they carried him and went straight to meet the Prophet. It was late into the night when they arrived and the Prophet was in his

prayers. When he finished he went out to see them and they told him of the success of the mission. He wiped with his selwa the wound of Al-Harith and it cleared. They then went to their homes and stayed till the morning. The incident struck fear in the hearts of th Jews who realized that the Muslims would tolerate no hostility from anyone.

Many of the Orientalists who have written on the life of the Prophet denounce the killing of Ka'ab ibn Al-Ashraf as "political assassination". Those among them who are hostile to Islam find in it material for denouncing Islam and the Prophet himself. The modern athes, however, say that it has left a stigma in the otherwise bright history of the Prophet.

The incident, however, must be viewed in its proper perspective. All historical reports agree that when the Prophet arrived in Makkah he entered into a treaty with th Jews that they and the Muslims would live together in peace, with neither party interfering in the affairs or the religion of the other. The treaty also stipulated that the Jews would never give any support to any enemy of th Prophet, and that they would support th Muslims against any enemy who attacks Yathrib (the old name of Makkah) or fights i people. The treaty also contained the following provisions: "He who wrongs another brings retribution only on himself and h household. The parties to this agreement w support one another against any third part who wages a war against its signatories. The will give each other mutual advice and the approve only good deeds to the exclusion c bad deeds. Support shall be given to th oppressed. No protection shall be given t any party to Quraish or to any of its supporters. They shall come to each other's support against whoever attacks Yathrib. This treat shall not give any immunity to any transgressor or any perpetrator of wrongs. He wh leaves Makkah is secure and he who stays i secure except for those who transgress."

It is clear that the treaty could have provided for peaceful coexistence between th Muslims and the Jews. Its provisions we very clear and far reaching. Had each part fulfilled its obligations under this treaty, th Muslims and the Jews could have lived peacefully, without any small incident to disturb that peace. We should note here that th treaty provided for mutual support against a enemies, but it mentioned Quraish in particular, because Quraish was the immediate enemy of the Muslims. It also declared th any individual who transgresses would be the responsibility for his transgression.

It is difficult to see any reason for Ka'ab ib Al-Ashraf's support for Quraish and the feelings of hostility which he showed toward th Muslims when he realized that they scored resounding victory against the polytheists. Indeed he should have been delighted at th victory of the Muslims. For it was a victory c his neighbors and allies who followed monotheistic religion like his own.

We ask and wonder, why did Ka'ab ib Al-Ashraf go to Quraish, the most hardened enemy of Islam, to weep for its dead and t encourage its leaders to launch a campaign t avenge themselves against the Muslims. Authentic reports suggest that he stayed i Makkah until he was certain that an irreversible decision to attack the Muslims had been taken. Some reports even say that he entered into an alliance with Quraish to fight th Muslims alongside them. And, why did he writ those obscene poems about Muslim women when he knew that nothing could be mor offending to the Muslims?

All the actions of Ka'ab ibn Al-Ashraf ha made him an enemy in war against the Muslims. It was he who decided to take the attitude. Even his wife tried to persuade him not to answer the call pleading what she knew to be a fact: that he was an enemy in active warfare against the Muslims. As an enemy h deserved to be killed. The fact that the Muslims adopted a method to achieve that which did not cause any bloodshed between the Muslims and the Jews, apart from killin Ka'ab, was a credit to them. If they had mad false pretences to him, it was made for a good purpose, namely, to cause as little bloodshed as possible.

A Jewish delegation came to the Prophet to protest against the killing of Ka'ab ib Al-Ashraf. The Prophet explained that unlike them, Ka'ab was involved in active hostility against the Muslims. He said: "Ha he stayed here in peace like others wh shared his opinion he would not have been assassinated." The delegation accepted th Ka'ab had chosen to be an active enemy an to support the camp hostile to Islam, and a such he made himself liable to be killed.

(To be continued next Friday)

Events of Islamic history

The year 03 A.H. began Sunday, June 24, 624.

— The year was termed "Tamhees" (Purification) indicating toward the Battle of Uhud.

— Umm Kulthum, third daughter of Holy Prophet, was married to Uthman bin Affan after the death of Ruqayya.

— Holy Prophet married Hafsa, widowed daughter of Umer Ibn al-Khat-tab.

— Hassan bin Ali, first son of Fatima and grandson of the Holy Prophet, was born on Ramadan 15.

— Battle of Uhud. Pagans attacked Makkah with large preparations. Muslims fought well but made tactical blunders and lost 70 men. Even Holy Prophet was injured in the face. Prophet's uncle Hamza bin Muttalib at 57 and Musaab bin Umair were also among the martyrs.

— Law of Inheritance and prohibition of wine and gambling revealed in Holy Quran.

— Abu Tufail Amir bin Wayelah, the great poet, was born.

— Abu Tariq Hijazi

Our Dialogue

Marriage by proxy

Q. Is it possible for a man who wants to get married to appoint someone to act for him in the marriage contract?

Le Usman,
P.O. Box 1560
Jeddah

A. If a man is unable to attend his own marriage ceremony for any reason, such as being in a different country at the time of the marriage, then he may appoint someone who need not be a lawyer to act for him when the marriage contract is made. Whoever is so appointed must act within the terms of the power he is given by the bridegroom. In other words, he must follow the instructions he is given very strictly. If, for example, he is told not to go above a certain amount of money as dowry for the bride, he cannot go ahead with a contract if the dowry stipulated in it exceeds the limit he has been authorized to accept. If he exceeds the terms of his power of attorney then the marriage contract is valid but not the condition relating to the dowry, unless that condition is subsequently approved by the bridegroom.

If the power of attorney is given for the specific purpose of entering into a marriage contract with a certain lady then the man who holds this power of attorney can act only within these terms. If, on the other hand, one is given a general power of attorney then he may represent the person concerned in any matter including marriage. He must, however, act according to the express wishes of the person who has given him this power of

attorney. Such a power does not create a right of patronage but a right to represent and act for the person concerned.

When a section of the Muslims from Makkah emigrated to Abyssinia in the early years of Islam, there was among them a lady called Ramlah bint Abu Sufian, who was probably better known as Umm Habibah. She was married to a man called Ubaidullah ibn Jahsh. Her husband, however, converted to Christianity when they were in Abyssinia while she remained a Muslim. Later, when her husband died the Prophet sent his companion Amr ibn Umayyah to propose to her on his behalf. When she accepted, the marriage was contracted in Abyssinia while the Prophet was in Makkah. An-Najashi, who was the ruler of Abyssinia and had become a Muslim, acted for the Prophet and gave her a dowry which was reported to have been 400 dinars.

Her father, Abu-Sufian, was at the time the leader of Quraish in their fight against Islam. When he was told that the Prophet had married his daughter, Ramlah, he praised him as a man of courage and high social standing with whom anyone was honored to have a marriage relationship.

Zakah for non-Muslims

Q. Is it permissible to pay zakah to a non-Muslim?

C.M. Ahmed
Nadric Saudi, Ltd.
P.O. Box 517
Ras Gamara

A. From the series of articles we are carrying on the beneficiaries of *zakah* it is clear that the only non-Muslims who may benefit from *zakah* are those who come under the heading of those "whose hearts are to be won over." Even then, this is not unanimously agreed by schools of thought. Al-Shafie, for example, believes that *zakah* must remain within the Muslim community. He bases his view on the instruction given by the Prophet to Mu'ath whom he appointed as a governor of the Yemen. As Mu'ath was preparing to leave, the Prophet outlined his instruction to him. He asked him to tell the people of the Yemen that Allah has imposed *zakah* on Muslims "which is taken from the rich among them and paid to their poor." As such *zakah* must, according to Al-Shafie, be distributed among the Muslims only. There are some schools of thought which allow payment of *zakah* money to the poor among the Christians and the Jews only when the needs of the eight classes of beneficiaries of *zakah* have been satisfied and there remains some *zakah* money left over. In circumstances where poverty is widespread among the Muslim people *zakah* money must be spent within the Muslim community only. This is understandable, because *zakah* is a social duty and the needs of the Muslim community have a higher priority over the needs of any other community.

Inheritance of grandchildren

Q. It is the practice in certain Muslim countries that if a man survives one of his sons, the children of the deceased son cannot have share

in the inheritance of their grandfather. Is this in accordance with Islamic law?

S.A. Khan
P.O. Box 2167
Makkah

A. The case has been, as you describe, in many countries. Grandchildren, including grandsons, may not have a share in their grandfather's wealth unless he has no sons at the time of his death. This means that they cannot inherit alongside their uncles. If the grandfather has one or more daughters, but no surviving son at the time of his death, then his grandchildren by his deceased son or daughter are entitled to inherit the share of their father or mother had they been alive, provided that share is not in excess of one-third of the grandfather's wealth.

An amendment has been introduced in the Egyptian law with the effect that the grandchildren by a deceased parent are able to have a share in the inheritance of their grandfather alongside their uncle or uncles. This amendment is based on the principle of the compulsory will. Imam ibn Hazm has outlined this principle which stipulates that in cases like these a will is obligatory, whether actually made by the deceased grandfather or not. It gives the grandchildren a share in the inheritance of their grandfather which may not be disputed. Obviously, the compulsory will must not exceed one-third of the deceased grandfather's wealth. In other words, it is the lesser of two sums: one-third of the wealth of the grandfather or the deceased parents' share.

McEnroe bogs Borg's progress

As he makes short work of the Swede for Swan crown

PERTH, Australia Nov. 4 (AP) — American tennis ace John McEnroe took less than 60 minutes to blast the world's former No. 1 player Bjorn Borg out of the final of the Swan Lager Challenge here Wednesday night.

McEnroe had said earlier that he "psyched himself up" better for matches against Borg than for any other player, and that was certainly the case in the final.

McEnroe took charge right from the outset and never gave the Swede an opportunity to get into the match, winning 6-1, 6-4, — the first set making 22 minutes and the second just 32. Borg had said he was pleased with the way he had hit the ball in Tuesday night's opening game against Ivan Lendl, but he could hardly have been impressed with the way things went against McEnroe.

Against Lendl he was cool, calm and collected, but he was always under intense pressure from McEnroe and credit must be given to the world's No. 2 player for not allowing Borg into the match.

Borg made too many unforced errors while McEnroe took every chance that came his way. In the first set McEnroe broke Borg's service in the second and fourth games while Borg only managed to hold his service in the sixth game. It took McEnroe just 14 minutes to go to a 5-0 lead.

McEnroe broke in the third game of the second set and looked like cruising towards a comfortable victory before Borg repeated the effort in the next game. However that only prolonged Borg's agony. When McEnroe broke through again in the seventh game, it was all over for the Swede.

Earlier Borg's victim on the previous night, Czechoslovakia's Ivan Lendl, rediscovered all his grace and brilliance right from the start of his third place play-off against American Vitas Gerulaitis. He went on to win 6-3, 6-4.

There was only one break in the opening set, which lasted 29 minutes, and that went Lendl's way in the sixth game as he cruised to a 4-2 lead and on to win.

Gerulaitis, however, was not about to give in without a fight, and he was off to a flying start in the opening game of the second set. He began with a double fault, but then unleashed three scorching aces and a fourth serve that grazed Lendl's racket on the way to the point.

Lendl then held his serve before Gerulaitis again showed his serving power, producing two more aces to take a 2-1 lead. Lendl overcame the magnificent serving of his counterpart and eventually broke Gerulaitis' service in the ninth game and then served for, and took, the set 6-4 giving him the match.

Meanwhile, Olli Rahnasto, a 16-year-old Finn, tamed Steve Denton's shotgun serve and came from behind to upset the second-seeded 1-6, 6-3, 6-4 night in the first round of the \$300,000 Stockholm Open.

Three other seeded Americans, No. 3 Brian Teacher, No. 6 Chip Hooper and No. 10 Vince Van Patten, were all upset by Swedish opponents. Per Hjertquist edged Teacher, 6-4, 6-4, Hans Simonsson outlasted Hooper, 6-1, 1-6, 6-3 Henrik Sundstrom overcame Van Patten, 6-1, 4-6, 6-1.

But Rahnasto, who isn't even ranked on the Association of Tennis Professionals computer, provided the most stunning victory. It was one of the biggest upsets of the year in one single match.

Of course, Swede Mats Wilander's victory as unseeded in the French Open was a bigger accomplishment. And Aussie John Fitzgerald captured a Grand Prix event in Hawaii recently after qualifying for the tourney. But Rahnasto had two play two gruelling qualify-

ing events before getting into the main draw here. After winning the pre-qualifying event, he went on to gain a berth in the big tournament after surprising American Peter Fleming and Dane Michael Mortensen 1 won. I felt very tight in the first set, but when I found out that he wasn't as good as I had anticipated I started to feel more relaxed," Rahnasto said.

Denton, who has reached at least the quarterfinals in every tournament since last July except for Wimbledon and the U.S. Open where he lost in the fourth round, overpowered Rahnasto in the early going. It looked like Denton — who slammed in eight aces in the first set — would win it in two

straight after taking the opening stanza 6-1. But Rahnasto finally got his game together in the second set. Neutralizing Denton's serve-and-volley game with sharp returns and sizzling passing shots and capitalizing on four double faults by the American in the eighth game, the Finn broke to 5-3 for the only service break he needed to win the second set.

Denton, ranked 14th in the world, dropped his serve only once in the decisive set. But that was enough for Rahnasto. The Finn's return of service down the line gave him a 5-4 edge and he then posted a love game to wrap up the finest victory of his career.



Bjorn Borg... fails to get going against McEnroe

Potter, Barker to clash in opener

LONDON, Nov. 4 (AP) — Barbara Potter, 21-year-old tennis left-hander, was drawn Wednesday to lead off for the United States in the Wightman Cup — and team captain Chris Lloyd breathed a sigh of relief.

Potter, playing No. 2 singles for the Americans, has to play British No. 1 Sue Barker in the opening match Thursday night at the Royal Albert Hall. Lloyd commented: "It's the best thing that could have happened. Barbara is playing in her first Wightman Cup match. It will be much better for her to go straight into action than to have to sit around watching and worrying."

Lloyd, the U.S. No. 1, plays British No. 2 Jo Durie Friday. Virginia Wade, 37-year-old British captain, dropped herself to the No. 3 spot. It's the first time she has been out of the first two in the Wightman Cup for 17 years. Wade has to play Anne Smith, the U.S. No.

3, after the Potter Barker duel Thursday. The British captain said she thought her team's best chance was on the opening night, and it could take a 2-0 lead. Lloyd agreed. "If the British are going to stand any chance they have to do it on the first night," Lloyd said.

Some of the United States' best players — Martina Navratilova, Tracy Austin and Pam Shriver — are out of the lineup, either because of other commitments or recent fitness doubts. Lloyd said: "Of course I'm disappointed that we cannot field our strongest team. On the other hand it gives some of the other players Wightman Cup experience, and it will make the matches more interesting."

"We have the world's four leading women players. I'm afraid we would have slaughtered the British if everybody had been playing."

Grand National gets a breather

LIVERPOOL, Northwest England, Nov. 4 (AP) — The future of the Grand National looked secure Wednesday night after the Jockey Club announced that the "outstanding financial problems" between Aintree's owner Bill Davies and his bankers had been settled.

It means that the world's greatest steeplechase will take place again next year at the Liverpool course.

The Jockey Club said: "Agreement was reached Wednesday between Bill Davies and his bankers on the outstanding financial problems relating to Aintree. This followed the agreement in principle negotiated between Davies and the Jockey Club last week."

"Formal documents are expected to be signed by all interested parties Friday morn-

ing, after which a detailed announcement will be made."

The Jockey Club has been trying to buy Aintree from Bill Davies for a figure thought to be in the region of four million pounds. The deal to be signed on Friday will guarantee next year's race and give the club more time to organize a fund-raising appeal to buy the track.

Initially, the money will be sought from people within the racing industry, then the appeal will go world wide to meet the required target.

In March he put a seven million-pound price tag on Aintree, but after prolonged negotiations with the Jockey Club's representative, Lord Vestery, this was whittled down to the present figure of around four million pounds.

NFL strike inching toward a settlement

By Susan Saporta
Houston Bureau

HOUSTON, Nov. 4 — Major concessions made by the striking National Football League Players' Association (NFLPA) to club owners, including dropping its demands for a percentage of television revenues and a central fund, could mean an end to the players' strike is near.

With the seventh regular-season weekend a possible casualty, the union virtually abandoned several key elements of its financial demand package.

Management also yielded in its bargaining position by agreeing to include players' performance and incentive bonuses in the collective bargaining agreement. This gives the union the right, for the first time, to negotiate bonus levels for specific achievements.

The union's latest concession is the second since negotiations began. The players originally sought 55 percent of all NFL gross revenues, but later modified that to a 50 percent demand of television revenues. Now, they have backed off that too.

The union is seeking only a guarantee that it receive a share in any renegotiated television package, including a share of the potential cable television market, should it become part of the NFL's overall package.

For the first time, the owners are offering a comprehensive severance package based on the minimum annual wage scale. A 10-year veteran, for example, would receive the equivalent 10-year minimum in his first year following retirement as a player. Currently, there is no severance pay.

Despite the changes in the two sides' bargaining stances, there still are major issues separating the two parties. But, for the past few weeks, the NFL has formally called off strike-affected weekends on the preceding Tuesdays. However, this time, the league delayed its announcement.

As long as the strike continues, the losses by respective NFL teams will continue to mount. The Houston Oilers, for example, have suffered losses estimated at \$3.5 million during the strike.

Although Oilers' officials would not disclose exact figures, General Manager Ladd Herzog called the \$3.5 million estimate a "ballpark figure." Owner Bud Adams will be able to recoup some of the lost revenue if the strike is settled and any of the lost games are rescheduled.

The Oilers generate income from two primary sources — network television and radio revenue and gate receipts. The three home games not played in the Astro dome represented a loss of about \$1.1 million. The road games missed meant a loss

\$780,000. A little over \$4 million was lost in television and radio coverage.

In baseball, the Houston Astros signed interim manager Bob Lillis to a one-year contract for the 1983 season.

Commenting on the length of his contract, Lillis said: "A manager, can have a long-term contract and still get terminated. Every guy who is a manager gets fired somewhere down the line. A one-year contract (estimated at \$100,000) is fine with me."

The California Angels also got a new manager. John McNamara, fired at mid-season as manager of the Cincinnati Reds was named to succeed Gene Mauch as manager of the American League West champions. "I'm very elated that I can come back to California with such a talented team," McNamara said by telephone.

In other contract news, Pete Rose, who hit just 271 last season, will return to the Philadelphia Phillies next year, team President Bill Giles announced.

Rose, 41, whose contract runs through 1986 but must be renewed each year by Philadelphia before Nov. 15, maintained his desire to play. "If I'm going to be here every night I just don't want to sit and watch," Rose said about Giles' remarks to have Rose play in 155 of 162 scheduled games next season.

Maoris back at their best

NEWPORT, Wales, Nov. 4 (AP) — The Maoris returned to their winning ways with an 18-9 Rugby Union victory over a Monmouthshire Fifteen here Wednesday. The half back Dunn brothers scored all the tourists' points.

Standoff Eddie scored the only try of the match, while Richard maintained his supreme kicking form on tour with four penalties and a conversion, as well as a commanding display at scrum half. Success was important for the tourists after a draw at Maesteg and defeat at Swansea, but even more vital for their image was a trouble-free game.

The Maoris were firmly instructed by manager Walka Nathan to steer clear of trouble and they did oblige, apart from a couple of slightly over-aggressive movements. Experienced English referee Colin High needed to speak to Kevin Boroevich and Miah Meisom, but neither incident approached the wide spread violence, bordering on rioting, that scarred the three opening matches of the tour.

If anything both sides were too much on their best behavior and the game lacked the normal passion and commitment of contests between Welshmen and New Zealanders.

The scratch Monmouthshire side had enough chances to win, especially after bringing on the huge John Williams in the thirty seventh minute for injured flanker Carl Bennet. Williams jumped effectively, helping his side to a 21-13 share of line out possession, but the Welshman could do nothing with it.

Standoff Paul Turner scooped over an eleven minute drop goal to level Richard Dunn's fifty yards penalty in the second minute. Richard Dunn restored the Maoris' lead after twenty minutes with a short-range penalty, but Monmouthshire's fullback, Peter Lewis, landed two goals in quick succession, taking his side 9-6 ahead. This was the Welshmen's last score.

Eddie Dunn restored the Maoris advantage by running through the defense after a winning ruck of fifteen yards out. His brother converted to give the visitors a 12-9 half-time lead and added two second half penalties.

Over Nuggets Lakers worthy victors

NEW YORK, Nov. 4 (Agencies) — Rookie James Worthy's tip-in with four seconds remaining in overtime gave the Los Angeles Lakers a 135-134 victory over Denver Nuggets Wednesday night, the first of the season for the defending National Basketball Association (NBA) champions.

Elsewhere in the NBA, it was, Golden State 99, New York 97 and Seattle 109, San Antonio 107.

Warriors 99, Knicks 97: Sam Williams made two free throws with two seconds remaining, wrapping up a furious comeback which gave the Golden State Warriors a fine victory over the New York Knicks. New York led by as many as 14 points in the final period and was ahead 97-88 with 2:13 left.

Supersonics 109, Spurs 107: David Thompson's 28-foot (8.5 meters) jump shot at the buzzer lifted the Seattle Supersonics to a timely triumph over the San Antonio Spurs.

After San Antonio's Johnny Moore missed a long jumper and Seattle's Jack Sikma rebounded with two seconds remaining, the Sonics called time out with the Spurs leading 107-106. It did the Sonics good as they

bounced back with vigor.

Meanwhile, Hungary's Zalaegerszeg overcame a six-point first-half deficit to outpace CB Zaragoza of Spain to hold a slender 81-72 advantage in the Korac Cup second round first leg encounter at Vienna. In another second round clash Czechoslovakia's Banik Ostrava beat Vesz of Switzerland 97-85.

Another Swiss team was also at the receiving end. Pully proved no match for the swift Yugoslavs, and the Zadar team posted a 112-98 victory in Zurich. In Rome, Latte Sole Bologna got the better of Monaco 73-62, after holding a 33-30 lead at the break. And Mestre Lebole, also of Italy, took a 13-point lead over Red Star Belgrade of Yugoslavia. The Italians, who led 49-39 at the interval, registered a 91-78 verdict.

France's Tours held onto their four-point halftime margin (41-37) right throughout the second session to lead 84-80 in the first-leg.

In Ronchetti Cup first round first-leg action, USC Munich of West Germany took a slender three-point lead over Clermont-Ferrand of France with a 66-63 victory. The German squad led 35-39 at the interval.

Constructors give FISA the nod

PARIS, Nov. 4 (R) — New rules governing Formula One motor racing were agreed Wednesday but the sport's organizers have rearranged the 1983 Grand Prix calendar to allow teams to make necessary modifications to their cars.

Jean-Marie Balestre, president of the International Motor Sport Federation (FISA), told a press conference: "I am happy to be able to tell you that there is complete agreement. The new rules will go into effect at the start of the new season."

The new rules, agreed by the Formula One commission, ban the use of "skirts," which by increasing a car's road-holding enable faster cornering. They also call for modifications to aerofolios and outlaw the use of four-wheel-drive cars and those with six wheels.

FISA official David Waldron said to give constructors more time to modify their cars the South African Grand Prix, due to be raced at Kyalami on Feb. 13, had been postponed until Oct. 30.

"This in effect means that the first race will

be the Brazilian Grand Prix on March 13. Everybody is now happy," Waldron said.

Two other important developments emerged from the meeting, a decision to allow drivers' representatives two places with full voting rights on the Formula One commission and a new Concorde agreement.

The old Concorde, requiring agreement between FISA and the constructors on any change before it could be implemented, ran until the end of 1984. The new agreement will run for a further two years with two changes.

First, cars will not be allowed to carry more than 195 liters (51.5 gallons) of fuel instead of the 250 liters (66 gallons) allowed at present. This will have the effect of reducing speed as cars will have to run the same distance on less fuel.

The second change is that in order to amend any regulation in the agreement, 85 percent of votes from the 10 top teams of the last two years will be sufficient instead of the unanimity that had been required.



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SOPEXA
FRENCH FOOD COUNCIL

Have baby in clinic, breakfast at home

By Alex Thiesmeyer

BONN (INP) — "Top-fit and in the best frame of mind." That is how Suse (31) described herself right after the birth of her second child, for a wish that was in the realm of dreams in her first pregnancy, had become reality. "With my first child three years ago I spent six endless days in the clinic with nothing of my own around me, no longer a free person and forced into a fixed routine!" By contrast this time she left the clinic bed a

few hours after giving birth and drove happily back home with her husband and new baby to introduce the new arrival to three-year old Simon who was waiting impatiently.

A small hospital in Bonn where Suse lives showed understanding for her wish to return home as soon as possible. The birth of Lottchen produced no problems. Suse spent the night in hospital with the baby's cot beside her bed. Next morning mother and child had a medical examination and were told: "No complications are to be feared, so you can go home."

Was she not a little bit nervous about leaving the protection of the clinic so soon? The answer was a clear "No." "The midwife came every day and examined me and the baby thoroughly. She advised me on feeding, hygiene and other matters. I felt myself at least as well looked after as in the clinic. She could also be reached by telephone."

To obtain this after-care, which the medical insurance fund will pay for 10 days, one must have an independent midwife registered to practice. They are available again now, in most cities. The young midwife who is more, and more in demand in Bonn, has never experienced any serious complications after one-day births. "If necessary, I can phone the doctor or organize transport to the hospital." She has the impression that the young mother recovers especially quickly inside her own four walls.

"In normal births it is medically justifiable to treat the mother as a walking case," gynecologist Dr. Hans-Juergen Nellen stressed. "Young parents these days think a lot more than they did at one time. One has to accept it if they want to continue their family life undisturbed." The regulation lays down a minimum period of stay in the delivery clinic. But most of the mothers do not leave the clinic until some time later.

Naturally so-called walking deliveries are not possible in all cases. The first thing is to have a talk with the gynecologist and midwife during pregnancy. But a final decision can be made only after the birth when it can be ascertained that the health of mother and child give rise to no problem. It is also a good idea for someone to be with the mother to help her — her own mother for instance or a friend or very often these days the quite useful husband.

The one-day birth is opposed by a good many doctors who believe that in every case mothers should spend several days in the clinic. And there are not many hospitals where one can be delivered of a child and be discharged almost immediately afterward.

Suse of Bonn regards it as an ideal system where one has the security of the clinic during the birth but the warmth of home when it is over.



HUGGING: Mrs. Nancy Reagan hugging a child at a New York medical center.

Reaganomics not for Nancy

By Bettjane Levine

LOS ANGELES, (LAT) — If there's a Reaganomic cutback in Nancy Reagan's wardrobe, it is not apparent to David Hayes. The first lady is "buying more of my things than ever, and she's the one who encouraged me to do evening clothes," says Hayes, one of Mrs. Reagan's favorite Los Angeles designers. Hayes believes his suits and dresses are economies in themselves. The "1982 equivalent of \$1.98" is how he jokingly characterized the \$400 and \$500 wool and silk outfits shown to some 90 select customers recently.

Hayes' star has risen dramatically since he started his own business four years ago, and especially since it became known that Mrs. Reagan wears his conservatively tailored clothes. His fall collection includes evening suits, three of which, he says, have been ordered by Audrey Hepburn, and some pants outfits that have been ordered by Candice Bergen. Among Mrs. Reagan's selections is a simple red silk chemise dress with matching stole.

The day after Hayes' event, designer Patti Cappali offered a change of pace, showing her new resort collection under a huge, white outdoor tent in Los Angeles' industrial district. The jazz was hot and the styles were sizzlers. New wave jogging suits, Jersey Jamaica shorts, strappy and strangles cotton sundresses, and cotton-knit minidresses were mixed with an amazing array of wide-leg and peg-leg pants.

Cappali, a New York transplant, has great enthusiasm for "the Los Angeles life," and it is reflected in her individualistic styling and her colors: turquoise, white, brilliant primary shades, bold calypso prints and black cotton peppered with bright graphics.

Arabian cuisine: more mezze

JEDDAH — These selections are from the forthcoming book, *Arabian Cuisine*, by Anne Marie Weiss-Armush.

ARTICHOKE NESTS

Esh il Ashouk (Lebanon)

Quick, yet elegant and attractive, this dish is an excellent buffet choice. It can be prepared in advance; requires no reheating; and the portions are easily served. For a family dinner, the larger (five or six to a can) artichokes may be used, but for a dinner party, the smaller size (10 to a can) are more appropriate.

Ingredients:
2 cans artichoke bottoms, drained (400 grams each)
150 grams ground beef
2 tablespoons butter salt black pepper
¼ cup snobara, browned in butter sliced
Swiss mazzarella cheese medium white sauce.

Preparation:
1. Line the bottom of a shallow ovenproof dish with the artichokes, rounded sides down.
2. Brown the ground beef in the butter. Season to taste with salt and pepper. Distribute over the artichokes and sprinkle with the snobara. Top each choke with two strips of cheese, one crossing the other to form a decorative X pattern.

3. Pour the white sauce evenly over the artichokes. Bake at 350 degree F for 15-20 minutes, until the surface of the white sauce is bubbly and dark golden.

4. This dish is best when served warm. For a dinner party, it may be presented at room temperature. Or the artichokes may be prepared in advance, but not baked until just prior to serving.

WHITE SAUCE

SALSA BEDA

Ingredients:
1 tablespoon (rounded) cornstarch

Mickey Mouse gets Asian home

TOKYO (AFP) — Japan is building its own Disneyland, the first outside the United States, to welcome such world famous characters as Mickey Mouse, Donald Duck and Pluto — and 10 million visitors are expected annually.

The ultra-modern fun complex, just outside Tokyo, was started last April 1, and is expected to be completed about March, 1983. It covers an area of 816,000 square meters.

The vast project will cost an estimated 150,000 million yen (about \$550 million). It will be built by "Oriental Land," a Japanese company formed by Mitsui Real Estate, a branch of the Mitsui Industrial Group, and Keisei Electric Railway. It is financed by a consortium of 22 Japanese banks. The new Disneyland will be one-and-a-half times larger than the American original in California.

1 cup milk
2 tablespoons butter
¼ teaspoon salt
¼ teaspoon pepper

Preparation:

1. Mix cornstarch and milk in small saucepan until smooth.
2. Add butter, salt and pepper. Bring to the boil, stirring constantly. Lightly boil for one minute, until thickened.

STUFFED GRAPE LEAVES IN OIL

Wara' Anib bi Zei

A cold meatless stuffed grape leaf that may easily be prepared a day ahead.

500 grams grape leaves

Stuffing:

¼ cup short grained rice, rinsed and soaked for ½ hr.
1 large ripe tomato, minced
½ cup green onions, minced
½ cup fresh mint, minced
½ cup parsley, minced
1 teaspoon salt
½ teaspoon mixed Arabian spices, or
¼ teaspoon allspice and
¼ teaspoon cinnamon
3 large tomatoes, sliced
4 cloves garlic water
½ teaspoon salt
Juice of 1 lemon
½ cup olive oil

Garnish:

Lemon slices

Preparation:

1. Carefully unfold the vine leaves, and rinse thoroughly. Drain. If tough fresh leaves are used, they should be blanched in boiling salted water for five minutes. If they are tender, soak them in warm water for at least ten minutes. If you are using bottled or canned leaves, soak them in several changes of water and rinse under running water to completely remove the brine in which they were packed.

2. Toss the stuffing ingredients together and mix thoroughly.

3. To stuff a grapeleaf, place it on a tray with the dull side facing you and the stem down to 6 o'clock position. Pinch off the stem. Place a teaspoon of stuffing in the lower third of the leaf and squeeze it into a tubular shape. Fold the stem part of the leaf over the filling. Then fold each of the sides over to encase the filling. Roll tightly away from you toward the pointed end of the leaf. A normal-sized leaf will roll into a cylinder about 7-8 cm. long; a large leaf will be longer, but of an equal diameter. (It is fashionable these days to roll very tiny cylinders, using small sized leaves. This does not improve the taste and it suffices to present a plate of uniformly shaped morsels, rather than striving for the tiniest possible package. Line the bottom of the pan with half of the sliced

tomato and garlic. Top the stuffed leaves with the remaining tomato and garlic.

4. Place an inverted plate on the rolls and very carefully pour on water to cover. Add the salt, lemon juice and olive oil and bring to the boil. Cover, reduce heat and simmer for about 1½ hours, adding small amounts of water if necessary to keep from drying out. After this time, taste one of the grape leaf rolls to see if the rice is tender. If not, continue to cook until done.

5. Pour the cooking liquid into a bowl and invert the cooking pot onto a large round serving platter. Garnish with thin slices of lemon. Serve cold or at room temperature.

Variations:

Add ½ cup chick peas, soaked overnight and lightly crushed in a mortar (discard the skins).
Add ¼ cup pine nuts.

Oriental dish

By Vijaya Nayar

Chicken in nest

JEDDAH — Here is an Oriental dish which is easy to make and will suit any occasion:

Ingredients:
1 chicken (about a kilo)
1 teaspoon of finely chopped ginger
1 tablespoon garlic finely chopped
1 teaspoon black pepper powder
1 tablespoon soy sauce
1 teaspoon salt
1 tablespoon vinegar
1 tomato
1 tablespoon all-purpose flour
1 teaspoon cornstarch
1 onion cut into 4 and separated by petals
(to look like egg shells)
3 tablespoons Mazola oil
¼ kilo egg noodles
2 cups water

Preparation:
Soak the noodles in water for 5 minutes. Drain and deep fry. Keep the noodles covered.

Clean and cut the chicken into 2-inch pieces. Combine chicken, garlic, ginger, black pepper, soy sauce, vinegar and salt, and cook the chicken for 10 minutes. Drain, reserving gravy. Flour the drained chicken pieces and fry them until golden brown. Sauté the onion and add the sliced tomato. Put the chicken pieces, onion and tomato into the gravy. Add cornstarch and cook for one minute.

Arrange the noodles in a flat dish with the chicken in the center. Pour the gravy over and serve.

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Reagan may relent on sanctions

Italy baits U.S. with offer to buy aircraft

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4 (AP) — Italy will buy over a billion dollars worth of aircraft from the United States if President Ronald Reagan lifts sanctions against Italian firms for their part in building a natural gas pipeline from the Soviet Union, Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini said.

"I announced to President Reagan the Italian decision... to acquire, once the commercial situation is normalized between the two countries," 33 McDonnell-Douglas DC9-80S, the prime minister told reporters Wednesday in Italian as he left the White House.

A U.S. official said the sanctions, which have caused a dispute between Washington and some of its Western European allies, would be revised provided the allies limit subsidized credits to the Soviets.

"A solution is near," said Spadolini after talks with President Ronald Reagan and other top officials. "We hope that the sanctions will be lifted in a few days."

The prime minister said the Reagan administration had prepared a new proposal as part of a deal to ease sanctions. Spadolini said he would meet President Francois Mitterrand of France Nov. 12 to discuss economic ties between the Europeans and the United States.

The U.S. official said the Europeans have offered to cooperate in "restricting subsidized loans for the Soviets, but there would have to be more talks to make the restrictions tighter."

Spadolini said Italy would buy 30 McDonnell Douglas DC 9-80s once "the commercial situation is normalized."

McDonnell Douglas Corp. said Alitalia, the government-owned airline, has bought an option for the planes worth more than \$1 billion.

The United States imposed sanctions to protest the imposition of martial law in Poland. They bar American companies and subsidiaries overseas from selling U.S. oil and gas equipment to the Soviets for construction of a gas pipeline from Siberia to Western Europe.

The U.S. Commerce Department blacklisted six companies in Italy, France, Britain and West Germany, prohibiting them from receiving U.S. gas and oil technology because of their defiance of the ban.

But, reporters after Spadolini left the White House, another high level U.S. official cautioned that "disagreements still exist" despite "a basic consensus on several points."

Spadolini, at his news conference, also cautioned that the proposed agreement is not "a miracle formula." But he said it was a significant step by the United States toward the Europeans.



WHITE HOUSE MEETING: President Ronald Reagan (right) and Italian Prime Minister Giovanni Spadolini clasp hands following their departing statements at the White House.

Irish premier set to fall

DUBLIN, Nov. 4 (R) — Prime Minister Charles Haughey's government looked set to fall in a vote of no-confidence and his rival, Garret Fitzgerald, emerged as favorite to regain power in Ireland's third election in 18 months.

Haughey, 57, who came to power for the second time last March, was making a desperate last-minute effort to drum up support for his minority Fianna Fail Party. But political commentators believed he was two votes short of saving his government in the vote in the Dail (parliament).

A defeat would force his resignation and another general election at a time when the Irish Republic has economic problems and is growing weary of political upheavals. Book-makers made Fitzgerald, a former prime minister and leader of the Fine Gael Party, a 2-1 favorite to win an election and posted 7-4 against Haughey retaining office.

Political sources said Haughey could muster no more than 80 votes, while Fitzgerald had 82 lined up against him. But Haughey, a tough self-made millionaire, has a reputation for political survival and not everyone was prepared to write him off.

"He's not called the Houdini of Irish politics for nothing," one Fianna Fail insider said. His only hope of averting defeat appeared to be an 11th-hour change of heart by the tiny Marxist Workers Party, which has held the balance of power since the last election.

Its three members, upset by his cuts in the health service and opposed to his blueprint for economic recovery, announced earlier this week they would vote against Haughey. Political sources said the Labour Party, in a coalition cabinet with Fine Gael when Fitzgerald was last in power, has spurned overtures from Haughey.

Haughey made a scathing attack on Fitzgerald, accusing him of blatant political opportunism and of putting party interests before national recovery. Haughey has been beset by a series of scandals in his government, discord within his party and a worsening economy weighed down by huge foreign debts, 17 percent inflation and 13 percent unemployment. He survived a revolt in his party last month and a no-confidence motion on his leadership.

N. Korea attacks Moscow

PARIS, Nov. 4 (AFP) — At a time when Communist China and North Korea are proclaiming daily that a "new phase" has been reached in their friendship, relations between Moscow and Pyongyang seem to be moving toward open crisis.

That at least is the impression among many observers, following the publication in the North Korean press of an article lashing out at recent trips to South Korea by senior Soviet officials, notably representatives of Tass news agency and the Ministry of Culture. "We thought," said the article, "that these people knew how to preserve their dignity and live up to their obligations toward their brother countries."

By paying visits to "the South Korean puppets," the article added, these Soviet officials had "poured muddied water on the friendly feelings of Koreans toward them."

It is not possible simultaneously to support efforts by our republic toward reunification verbally while at the same time maintaining relations with the secessionists of the South.

The rift under way between the USSR and South Korea, according to the analyses of certain diplomats, would constitute a Soviet answer to North Korea's pro-Chinese option. Deng Xiaoping and Hu Yaobang, top leaders of the Chinese Communist Party, were received in Pyongyang last April, while North Korean President Kim Il-Sung's visit to Peking last September was hailed in both countries as "triumphal."

Unconfirmed reports maintain that it is Kim Jong-Il, the president's son and designated successor, who pushed through the current "hard-line" with respect to the Soviets, supported by Pyongyang's defense minister, Oh Jin-U. These reports added that a purge was under way of groups opposed to the future president, one of whose victims was said to be Vice President Kim Il.

Meanwhile, a growing number of governments around the world seem to believe that extending recognition to Pyongyang as well as Seoul is "a necessary precondition" for the eventual reunification of the Korean peninsula.

Congress opens today

W. German party to decide Genscher's fate

BERLIN, Nov. 4 (AFP) — The congress of the West German Free Democratic Party (FDP), opening in West Berlin Friday, will be critical for its future. The congress will be asked to pass judgment on the party's leader, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, and restore the party's credibility after the recent FDP electoral disasters in Hesse and Bavaria.

The disasters followed the FDP's desertion of its alliance with the Social Democrats, thus bringing down Chancellor Helmut Schmidt's government, and its entering into a new governmental coalition with the Christian Democrats early last month.

Genscher, main architect of the alliance, will be rebuked for the way he changed course by breaking his pledge of coalition in 1980 with the Social Democrats. He will also, for the first time since he took over party leadership in 1974, face a challenger: Uwe Ronnenburger, head of the Schleswig-Holstein FDP.

Ronnenburger, who is backed by the party's left wing, and also favored by some right-wing delegates, is putting himself forward as a "unity candidate." He only agreed to stand after the leader of the FDP left, former interior minister Gerhard Baum, refused to do so. Baum will, however, stand as party vice president against the candidature of Economy Minister Otto Lamsdorff, another key figure in promoting the Bonn government alliance.

Genscher's enemies, determined to attack on both fronts, will also put forward a counter-political program, drafted by outgoing FDP Secretary-General Guenter Verheugen. It differs from the FDP executive's draft resolution by a markedly lukewarm attitude toward future stationing of North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) Euro-missiles in West Germany and comes out strongly in favor of limiting nuclear energy. Both are controversial topics inside the party.

Genscher however has a good chance of coming out on top, if only by slim majorities. The "primary elections" within the party regional federations put him in principle ahead of Ronnenburger.

In addition, the latest opinion poll, which shows the FDP rising again in public favor, the refusal of ex-Chancellor Schmidt to stand again as Social Democratic candidate for the chancellorship, persistent uncertainty about the possibility of organizing snap elections next March, and Genscher's veiled threat to resign the foreign affairs portfolio if he is defeated in Congress, are all cards in his favor.

The Genscher camp is also reassured by the fact that no one inside the FDP seriously wants the party divided, apart from the hard-line left, sparked by the party's youth wing, which has already announced the probable setting up of a secessionist "liberal rally."

Italian MPs

declare assets

ROME, Nov. 4 (R) — The private wealth of some of Italy's top parliamentarians is being brought into the open this week as members of the 630-seat legislature comply with a new law ordering them to reveal details of their taxable income.

Political sources said Thursday that nearly 600 members sent earnings statements this week to the presidency of the chamber of deputies to meet a deadline which fell at midnight Tuesday. The deadline was set in July when deputies passed a law on incomes and property aimed at reassuring Italians that, although tainted by past financial scandals, most of the representatives in Rome do not use public office to amass private fortunes.

Some of the declarations made public this week show a fastidious attention to detail. Deputies have reported the sizes of their apartments to the square meter, the age of their cars, and their exact incomes. The statements also reveal sharp differences in wealth.

Claudio Signorile, the Socialist minister for southern affairs, declared that his income consists solely of his ministerial salary (about \$35,000 a year). Giovanni Marcora, the Christian Democratic industry minister, is richer, with a declared annual income of 380 million lire (\$270,000), mainly from a farm.

However, Signorile says he has two cars — a BMW and an Alfa Romeo — as well as "a small plastic motor-boat," although he owns no property. And Marcora, concerned by being dubbed Italy's richest minister by the media, protested: "Others may be richer. Those with wealth in treasury bonds do not have to declare it."

The declaration of former Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti states that he owns no land and drives a Fiat Panda, an Italian-built compact car. Another states that the apartment of Lucio Magri of the far-left PDUP Party measures 66 square meters (79 square yards).

Several members have declared that the law, which also applies to Italy's 322 senators, leaders of state-owned industry and senior regional and municipal officials, is absurd. Communist deputy Antonello Trombadori called it "a useless and offensive attack on the institution of parliament."

Others have said that no mere law will force revelations from those with something to hide.

| GLOBAL WEATHER | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|--------|-----|----------------|--------------|--------|-----|
| | | Min | Max | | | Min | Max |
| | | C | F | | | C | F |
| Amsterdam | 9 48 13 55 | cloudy | | Manila | 24 75 30 86 | cloudy | |
| Athens | 10 50 23 73 | cloudy | | Mexico City | 9 48 22 72 | cloudy | |
| Bahrain | 19 67 25 77 | rain | | Miami | 26 78 28 82 | cloudy | |
| Bangkok | 27 81 34 93 | clear | | Montreal | 7 45 13 55 | rain | |
| Beirut | 14 57 22 72 | clear | | Moscow | 0 32 8 46 | cloudy | |
| Belgrade | 3 37 6 43 | cloudy | | New Delhi | 13 55 30 86 | clear | |
| Berlin | 8 46 14 57 | cloudy | | New York | 17 63 23 73 | rain | |
| Brussels | 9 48 15 59 | cloudy | | Nicosia | 10 50 27 81 | clear | |
| Buenos Aires | 9 48 18 64 | rain | | Oslo | 2 36 11 52 | clear | |
| Cairo | 15 59 26 79 | clear | | Paris | 10 50 14 57 | cloudy | |
| Caracas | 16 61 28 82 | cloudy | | Peking | 4 39 15 59 | clear | |
| Chicago | 2 36 7 45 | cloudy | | Puerto Rico | 15 59 18 64 | cloudy | |
| Copenhagen | 7 45 12 54 | clear | | Rio de Janeiro | 21 70 39 102 | clear | |
| Dublin | 9 48 14 57 | cloudy | | Rome | 6 43 20 68 | clear | |
| Frankfurt | 6 43 13 55 | cloudy | | Seoul | 6 43 17 63 | cloudy | |
| Geneva | 3 37 8 46 | cloudy | | Singapore | 32 90 34 92 | cloudy | |
| Hong Kong | 24 75 25 77 | cloudy | | Stockholm | 4 39 9 48 | clear | |
| Jakarta | 23 73 32 90 | cloudy | | Sydney | 23 73 13 55 | clear | |
| Kuala Lumpur | 23 73 32 90 | rain | | Taipei | 14 56 27 81 | clear | |
| London | 11 52 13 55 | cloudy | | Tokyo | 12 54 19 66 | cloudy | |
| Los Angeles | 15 59 29 84 | cloudy | | Toronto | 11 52 15 59 | rain | |
| Madrid | not available | | | Vancouver | 5 41 13 55 | cloudy | |
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Polish union calls for rally

WARSAW, Nov. 4 (AP) — Leaders of "Mabowze," the Warsaw chapter of the outlawed independent union Solidarity have called on unionists to join a rally.

The new protest call in defiance of martial law bans on marches, demonstrations and protests came as Poland's Communist authorities issued new orders against agitation, linking new protests to the lifting or suspension of martial law.

Amid the new charges and countercharges, Catholic Primate Jozef Glemp returned Thursday after a 10-day visit with Polish-born Pope John Paul II that apparently focused on church-state relations and the pontiff's stalled visit to his homeland.

In a statement signed by Warsaw Solidarity chief Zbigniew Bujak and his lieutenants and issued by the outlawed weekly *Warsaw Solidarity*, the leaders said the union would stage a march Nov. 10 to recall court registration of the union here two years ago.

"The march route will be as it was two years ago, to the grave of the Unknown Soldier," the statement circulated here this week said. "In case police attack, the demonstrators should disperse and then regroup to make sure they reach the grave of the Unknown Soldier."

The union leaders said the marchers should then "disperse and leave in peace," as they have said in similar strike or protest calls that ended in clashes with the authorities. "We invite delegations from other chapters to participate in our demonstration," the statement said, adding that members of the union would also participate in Nov. 11 ceremonies marking Poland's winning of independence in 1918.

Solidarity's national underground leaders have called for eight hour strikes Nov. 10, as the first in a series of protests that should take place in December to mark the first anniversary of martial law and culminate in a general strike of all factories next spring, according to underground union leaflets.

Dutch coalition assumes office

THE HAGUE, Nov. 5 (AFP) — The new Dutch center-right government, led by Christian-Democrat Ruud Lubbers, a former economy minister, was sworn in Thursday. At 43, Lubbers becomes the youngest prime minister in Dutch history. He heads a Christian Democrat and Liberal coalition with 81 seats in the 150-seat chamber of deputies following elections in September.

Lubbers was named prime minister after the surprise announcement last month by Andreas Van Sg, who had been Christian Democratic prime minister since 1977, not to continue in office. Lubbers' government contains eight Christian Democratic ministers and six Liberals. The government will present its program to parliament on Nov. 22.

The new government plans to enforce controversial economic belt-tightening policies, expected to trigger a three to four percent drop in buying power for lower-income groups and a 1.5 percent drop for top wage earners.

But both the Christian Democrat Party and the opposition Socialist Party — the biggest in the Netherlands with 47 parliamentary seats — believe the new austerity policies should not favor those in the higher income bracket.

Britain updates Polaris missiles

LONDON, Nov. 4 (AP) — Improved Polaris nuclear missiles with new Chevaline warheads designed to blind Soviet radar and penetrate defense around Moscow have gone into service with the Royal Navy, the Defense Ministry said Thursday.

Spokesman Alan Percival said the first batch of 16 updated Polaris A-3 missiles have been fitted aboard the nuclear-powered submarine *HMS Renown*. Three other submarines in the Swiftsure class were scheduled to be armed with the Chevaline-tipped missiles in a major upgrading of Britain's aging nuclear deterrent.

The Chevaline warheads are designed to maintain the effectiveness of Britain's nuclear force until the 1990s when Polaris will be replaced with the U.S. Trident D-5 system at a cost of 7.5 billion pounds (\$13.5 billion).

The Chevaline project was launched in 1971 and was on the top-secret list until two years ago when parliament was told about it for the first time. Final underwater test-firings were completed off Cape Canaveral, Florida, earlier this year by *Renown*.

The original cost was estimated at 250 million pounds (then worth \$605 million). But the final bill for the program was 1 billion pounds (\$1.67 billion). Ministry officials said Chevaline was vital to counter developments in Soviet radar defenses.

Acid found in American toothpaste

MINNEAPOLIS, Indiana, Nov. 4 (AP) — An acid as strong as battery acid was found in three tubes of toothpaste purchased by a Minneapolis woman at a department store, federal investigators say.

Jim Roberts, chemist of the Food and Drug Administration, said the acid was found at the top of tubes of Crest toothpaste purchased at a Dayton's store. He described it as a light brown substance that, when extruded from the tube, gave the toothpaste a striped appearance.

The acid was not identified, but Roberts said it appeared to be about as strong as battery acid. Police did not identify the 56-year-old woman who bought the toothpaste.

The woman was treated for burns on her gums and palate and was released from hospital. Roberts said FDA investigators "don't have the foggiest idea" how the acid got into the toothpaste. Police said they will continue to investigate but added that they have few clues.

After the incident was reported, Dayton's removed all the Crest from its stores in the area. Fifty tubes from the store were turned over to the FDA.

Greece pledges anew to shut bases

BUCHAREST, Romania, Nov. 4 (AP) — Greek Premier Andreas Papandreu Thursday reaffirmed his government's commitment to closing U.S. military bases in Greece as a "clear and well-defined objective."

Speaking at a news conference winding up his three-day official visit to Romania, Papandreu said current U.S.-Greek talks which opened last month on the future of U.S. bases would establish "a concrete time limit" for dismantling the facilities.

But, he said, the problem was complicated by an existing "strange confrontation" with Turkey over Cyprus and the Aegean Sea. Papandreu said he and Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu discussed plans for a nuclear-free zone in the Balkan peninsula and a "calendar" for the withdrawal of nuclear arms from the area.

Without disclosing details the Greek premier said he hoped he would receive "adequate response" from other Balkan countries. The Balkans, once known as the "power keg of Europe" represent a mosaic of nations and languages comprising NATO members.